THE COLUMBIAN.

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.)

Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

TWO DOLLARS per year, 50 cents discount allowed when paid in advance. After the expiration of the year $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2 per year, strictly in advance.

No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given.

All papers sent out of the State or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on demand, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

C. B. BROCKWAY, G. E. ELWELL, } Editors and Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1879.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XIII, NO 22
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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

SPACE.	1W.	2W.	3M.	6M.	1Y
One inch	$2.00	$2.50	$3.00	$5.00	$8.00
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One column	20.00	25.00	30.00	40.00	100.00

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Transient or Local notices, twenty cents a line regular advertisements half rates.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar per year for each line.

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Sheriff—John W. Hoffman.
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Poor District—Directors—H. S. Ent, Scott, Wm. Kramer, Bloomsburg and Thomas Reece, Scott.

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Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. J. Brower, President, P. E. Wirt, Secretary.

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BAPTIST CHURCH.
Rev. J. P. Tustin, (Supply.)
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

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Minister—Rev. O. D. S. Barclay.
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Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
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Pastor—Rev. W. R. Krebs,
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All are invited. There is always room.

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Services preparatory to Communion on Friday evening before the 1st Sunday in each month.
Pews rented; but everybody welcome.

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SAMUEL KNORR. Attorney-at-Law, Office in Hartman's Building, Main street.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office Market street. Above 6th East side.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, (Office and Residence on Third street,

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street,
Mar. 27 '74— Bloomsburg, Pa.

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Teeth extracted without pain.
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W. Y. KESTER,
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Room No. 15, OPERA HOUSE BUILDING, Bloomsburg.
april19,1878.

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The citizens of Columbia county should patronize the agency where losses, if any, are adjusted and paid by one of their own citizens. nov.16, '77-1y

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	Capital.
Ætna, Ins Co., of Hartford, Connecticut	6,500,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	20,000,000
Royal of Liverpool	12,500,000
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Farmers Mutual of Danville	1,000,000
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	$80,431,000

As the agencies are direct, policies are written for the insured without any delay in the office at Bloomsburg.
March 26, '77—y

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REPRESENTS THE FOLLOWING
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ORANGEVILLE ACADEMY
You can get a Thorough Education with the
LEAST OUTLAY OF MONEY.
For Catalogue, address the Principal,
REV. C. K. CANFIELD.
April 18, 1879-tf

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BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Jan. 11, 1878

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OFFICE—In Harman's Building, Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

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ABBOTT & RHAWN,
Attorneys-at-Law.
CATAWISSA, PA.
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The Old Reliable
STANDARD PUMP
For Wells 10 to 75 feet Deep
New Price List Jan. 1, 1879.
ADDRESS
C. G. BLATCHLEY,
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April 11, 1879-6m

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G. A. HERRING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that he has reopened

SNYDER'S TANNERY,

(old stand) Bloomsburg, Pa., at the Forks of the Espy and Light street roads, where all descriptions of leather will be made in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, and sold at prices to suit the times. The highest price in cash will at all times be paid for
GREEN HIDES
of every description in the country. The public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Bloomsburg, Oct. 1, 1878.

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GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE

Is especially recommended as an unfailing cure for seminal weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all diseases, such as Loss of memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity, Consumption and a Premature Grave, all of which as a rule are first caused by deviating from the path of nature and over indulgence. The specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases.

Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.

The specific Medicine is sold by all Druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing

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Sold in Bloomsburg by C. A. Klein, and by all Druggists everywhere.
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sept. 6, '78-tf

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First-class work always on hand.

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Prices reduced to suit the times.
Jan. 5, 1877-tf.

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Should subscribe for
THE EDUCATOR,
A Live Educational Monthly, published at
ORANGEVILLE, PA.,
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C. K. CANFIELD, Editor.
April 18, 1879 tf

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce street), where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.
feb. 14, '79-tf

JOB PRINTING
Neatly and cheaply executed at the COLUMBIAN Office.

Poetical.

AFTER DARK.

BY WILL WALLACE HARNEY.

When Twilight gathers in her sheaves,
And wheeling swallows skim the flume,
The plowman, turning homeward, leaves
His plow mid-furrow in the broom,
And through the melancholy eves
The orange drops its milk-white bloom.

The old delights that go and come
Through sorrow, in the falling dew,
Like waves that wore a wreath of foam
The darker that the waters grew,
Plow round my solitary home
At evening, when the stars are few.

So, sad and sweet as bridal tears
For broken homes, to see withdraw
The child we love, have gone the years
We climbed the frosty hills, and saw
Descend on all the frozen meres
The sunlight breaking through the thaw.

Like one who in the driving snow,
When all the untrodden paths are dim,
Hears far-off voices, faint and low,
Across the woodland calling him,
I hear the loved of long ago
Singing among the seraphim.

And as the soft, dissembling light
Fa'ls, shadowing into dusky red,
I think how beautiful the night
With gathering state is overspread,
Like seeds of many an old delight
Through sheaves of sorrow harvested.

—*Harper's Magazine.*

DECORATION DAY, 1879.

BY THOMAS S. COLLIER.

The golden sunlight falls across the far off southern plains,
Rich with the tender verdure born from heaven's bounteous rains;
And violets and daisies bloom above each silent grave,
Where, free from battle's fierce alarms, slumber our comrades brave.

The swift years circle on their course; it seems but yesterday
Since Charleston's frowning cannon sang their challenge to the fray;
And sweeping north and east and west the direful tidings flew,
And the stern answer of the land to louder echoes grew.

The freemen of New England rose and seized their waiting arms;
The western farmer turned away and left the prairie's charms;
From Maine to California awoke the people's might,
To fight and die, if it must be, for country and for right.

Through quiet valleys sounded clear the war-drum's rolling beat,
And soon was heard, in prompt reply, the tramp of many feet;
And breaking rudely from the clasp of peace and love and home
Brave souls rushed on where battle's surge was crowned with crimson foam.

Along the rivers running deep amid the southern pines,
The rifles crash, the bugles call, the bayonet grimly shines;
Contending armies melt away by James' sunlit stream;
Death rules where bearded grain fields beside Antietam gleam.

Where the Atlantic rollers sweep Carolina's sandy shore,
From many a frigate's oaken sides the great guns fiercely roar;
And down the hollows of the deep to dim-lit ceral caves,
Death's endless slumber on their eyes, sink ocean's fallen braves.

We know that sorrow grew apace through all the lengthened days,
And desolate for clinging hearts were the familiar ways;
The cheers that made the welkin ring o'er fields with carnage red
Had for refrain love's heart-broke moan above the sleeping dead.

Ah, proudly beat the pulse when came the news of victories won;
How swelled each soul in sympathy for brave deeds nobly done;
And even when defeat would come, and foemen win the day,
We knew our boys had fought their best to conquer in the fray.

Now silent are the forests old amid whose cool retreats
Great armies met, and from the shore have passed the hostile fleets.
We hear no more the trumpet's bray or bugle's stirring call,
And full of dents, in quiet sheathed, the swords hang on the wall.

We keep the names that fame has crowned; the heroes slumbering lie
In green-clad mounds all grandly arched by purple depths of sky;
No matter where their graves may be, unmarked or graced with stone,
The liberty for which they did the whole wide land doth own.

Strew flowers on their graves to-day; when comes the winter snow
The sweet remembrance of the deed within each heart will glow,
And when we, too, are laid at rest beneath the bending grass
Some other hands will leave their gifts as by our homes they pass.

Strew flowers upon their graves, and still remember grasses grow
Alike upon the resting place of fallen friend and foe.
Why should we keep the bitterness of years so full of pain,
When God's fair blooms have hid from sight the red blood of the slain?

O'er frowning ramparts, where once shone the sentry's gleaming steel,
In swift and widely circling flight the purple swallows wheel;
Beside the Rappahannock's tide the robins wake their song,
And where the flashing sabre's clashed brown-coated sparrows throng.

The wealth of beauty that falls out from God's o'erflowing hand
Clothes with a fragrant garment the fields by death made grand.
In the deep silence of the earth war's relics slowly rust;
And tattered flags hang motionless, and dim with peaceful dust.

The past is past: the wild flowers bloom where charging squadrons met;
And though we keep war's memories green, why not the cause forget?
And have, while battle-stains fade out 'neath heaven's pitying tears,
One land, one flag, one brotherhood through all the coming year?

—*Sunday Afternoon.*

ALL FOR LOVE.

Two young men went into the woods near Aurora, Ill., to play a game of cards. As they were rival lovers, and had not previously spoken to each other for months, it is conjectured that the girl in dispute was the stake that they played for. The winner however, was not permitted to gain the prize, for his opponent instantly shot him through the heart. An effort to settle rivalry by chance had a not less sad result in Texas. The two suitors were convinced that the young woman would accept either if the other would let her alone, and they agreed to throw dice to decide which should give her up. The loser honestly endeavored to keep the compact, but the woman refused to be disposed of in that way, and wrote to him that she would marry nobody else, and would not even see the winner. The latter would not believe that his competitor had tried to retire from the contest, and so murdered him.

Select Story.

AN ODD STORY.

'And you ask me to believe this?'

'I ask you to believe nothing; I simply tell you the truth.'

My last hope vanished. Bitterly I looked up at Philip Barringer, bitterly down at my mourning robes.

Twice only had I seen this man; three weeks since, when he brought the news of my lover's death; to-day, bringing—a harsh supplement—the news of his perfidy.

'Tell Vinnie the truth,' he said; 'tell her the treacherous part I have been playing, that she may shed no tears for me.'

It was the old story—absence and a fairer face, had broken former ties. Had Hart Whitney lived, he would have been worse than dead to me.

A shock, bewilderment, and then I would not believe; I clung defiantly to the memories that sanctified my dead. What more natural? On the one hand, the living letters only a few weeks old; on the other, a stranger's story, unsustained by proof.

And yet instinctively I felt it true. Standing before me, with arms haughtily folded, with eyes flashing beneath my suspicion, Philip Barringer was not a man to disbelieve. With his proud answer my last hope vanished. Bitterly I looked up at him, bitterly down at my mourning robes.

'You might have spared me this,' I murmured; 'but for you I would have never known.'

Ere I finished his hand had closed on mine; he answered, hurridly:

'It is not right that a woman should honor a false lover, even though he be dead. You will come to forget Hart Whitney, to smile at his perfidy. There are—'

He paused, abruptly dropping the theme.

'My views do not matter'—I would never have known his voice for Philip Barringer's it grew so soft and low—'believe me, I never meant to tell you. I have acted to-day from an impulse I cannot too much regret; because to you I must always be the bird of ill-omen, coming only to cause you pain.'

He left no room for answer. Swiftly I heard his footsteps receding from me forever I thought, gratefully. Philip Barringer was right; he was a bird of ill-omen; bringing only pain to me. It was a relief to have him drop out of my life.

I would forget Hart Whitney. I would come to smile at his perfidy. Philip Barringer was a poor prophet; that might be. Nevertheless, I ponder: Not to me, but to the fair girl in the Indies belonged the sanctifying memories, the heritage of tears. And so I brought the letters, the dark lock, the miniature, upon which I dared not look, and I made of them a funeral pile, watching with stoic countenance till it dwindled down to ashes.

And so gladly I would have buried memory, but in vain; my love for Hart Whitney had been too strong, too abiding to die with his perfidy; and though daily my faith grew in Philip Barringer's story, it was but to wound deeper the poor heart in which love was doubly dead.

As usual, man's falsity wrought its work. I grew skeptical, distrustful: there was henceforth no truth, no beauty, in life for me. Moreover, there was dissatisfaction; I had lost a woman's hopes, a woman's mission. The still life of womanhood lost its charm for me. I must have work, action—what it mattered little, so I was saved from torpidity.

In various ways I sought it, but fate seemed contrary; there was no opening for me. So I pondered wearily one morning as I unfolded the country paper, when suddenly my eyes met an advertisement. It read:

'Mrs. Ethbert Thorne desires a governess. Box 28, Wabash.'

I had grasped vainly after similar straws, but this time my application proved successful, and a week later found me whirling away to the distant kingdom wherein I was to rule.

It was at the close of a dull, drizzly day that I reached Wabash. Drearily enough I stepped upon the platform and stood in the dim light, waiting to be recognized.

'My brother will meet you,' had written Mrs. Ethbert Thorne. What would he be like? What would be my first impressions of the household at Sunnybank?

I had not long to speculate, for presently my wraps were taken from me, I was conscious of a tall man standing beside me, speaking words which the wild shriek of the engine sunk into nothingness. Then I took the arm offered, and went where the carriage stood.

Was I dreaming? Had I seen a vision in the dim light? Mechanically I entered the carriage, mechanically made room for the one who was to follow me.

But the figure without did not enter; the door closed, and a crisp voice said;

'Drive on, Peters; I will walk.'

This time there was no mistaking; there was but one such voice in my memory, and that was Philip Barringer's.

'My brother will meet you!' had written Mrs. Ethbert Thorne. 'I am living on his estates,' she had previously explained. This then, was Philip Barringer's sister, and I was going to his home.

With the man whom I had rejoiced to see dropping from my life forever, I was destined to pass months in the intimacy of his own hearth. So fate had ordered, and rationally I must abide.

But fate seemed hard. I had never been able to forgive Philip Barringer, my bitterness had grown toward him with the days. He might have spared me Hart Whitney's perfidy; but for him I might be only a woman mourning a dead lover, not the wreck I was.

He was always the bird of ill-omen, bringing pain to me. He knew of my coming hither; he might have spared it to me.

There was one comfort; he had not forgotten; he had chosen to walk on in the drizzly darkness; he would keep aloof from me

A night at Sunnybank brought wisdom; I descended to breakfast in a calmer frame of mind. Philip Barringer must be naught to me; that he had made life harder for me, I must temporarily forget. My business was with Mrs. Ethbert Thorne.

I found that lady alone in the breakfast room; a gay little lady she proved on acquaintance, so full of gossip, so full, especially, of Philip Barringer's praises, that business must wait.

I had not been many minutes in her society before I began to be exceedingly annoyed; not at her rhapsodies; to these I had quietly resigned myself. But there was something marked in her glances, a searching scrutiny.

What did it mean? I questioned.—Was I younger, fairer, than she liked? Did she fear dispossession of Philip Barringer?

But Mrs. Ethbert Thorne was not one to talk long with eyes.

'My dear,' she said, suddenly, 'I really should not speak at all but the resemblance is so very marked.'

What did it mean? I stared at her openly.

'You do not understand, of course, she continued, merrily; 'there's a portrait of a very beautiful young girl in Phil's parlor—much more beautiful than you—pardon me, my dear; but, oh, so very like. It is such a mysterious picture, too. Who is it? I have asked Phil a dozen times, if once. 'A lady who was engaged to a friend of mine in the Indies,' is his invariable reply. My dear, I really wish you could see it; only I would not dare take you into Phil's private parlor; he bever allows strangers there.'

I had begun listening to a gossip's story; I sat at its ending, pale and still. There was then, in this house, a picture of Evelyn Marston; somewhere the face so fatal to me smiled down from the walls. How I had longed to look upon her—what riches I would have sacrificed at this moment to see her painted self.

Much more beautiful than you, but, oh, so very like! Was this, then, the key to Hart Whitney's perfidy; was it but a fairer copy that had won his fickle heart?

What did Evelyn Marston on Philip Barringer's walls—a queen enthroned in his private apartment, on which no stranger's eye might look? Perhaps he was her hopeless lover; perhaps the accepted one she soon would wed.

I was roused by a light touch on my shoulder; Mrs. Ethbert Thorne was finally awake to the business so long delayed.

'You will teach the children, of course, my dear. I will take you to my study-room.'

I followed her down the broad hall, striving to still the emotion that had so distracted me. Suddenly she turned and pointed to a door.

'That is Phil's parlor,' she whispered; 'if we only dared go in.'

I gave but a furtive glance at it, but from that moment it haunted me. Daily, as I passed it, my pulse quickened, ever rebelliously I went by. Who more than I had a right to see Evelyn Marston, to know how fair she was?

Three months, and this longing had become a mania, with difficulty suppressed. Thrice I had stood by the wooden Cerberus, with my hand upon the knob. Shame hitherto had deterred me, but the time had come to see Evelyn Marston even at the risk of shame.

So I decided, one day in autumn, when opportunity seemed ripe. Children and Philip Barringer had just vanished down the roadway; Mrs. Ethbert Thorne was dozing sweetly; Sunnybank was mute.

The time had come. I would steal in, looked upon the face that won my lover, and be forever satisfied. With beating heart I crept down the hallway; with hushed breath crept in.

It was easy finding Evelyn Marston; there was but one picture on the walls. In the far corner I descried it, with strained eyes hurrying onward, looking up finally to see—to look again and stare. For the face before me was not Evelyn Marston's, but my own—mine as it had looked in the old girl days when Hart Whitney went away.

There was no mistake. I remembered the picture well; one of the many I had given him, one I had wondered not to find among the articles Philip Barringer brought back to me.

Much more beautiful, but, oh, so very like! One mystery was solved. But one. What was it doing here?

I could only stand, with giddy brain, repeating that question and staring at my painted face. How long, I know not; it was all a dream till I saw a shadow in the sunlight, and Philip Barringer. I had but little thought for him, little wonder for the look he wore. The circumstances of my presence even were nothing now; I knew but the present mystery, and he could enlighten me.

'What—'

Eagerly I began the query, but he anticipated it.

'I know your question. I saw this face in the Indies; I dreamed of it, day and night. When Hart Whitney died, I kept this picture, as one unlikely to be missed. I was only dreaming then, but with presence came realization; a passion unto death. Hopeless, but I would hope; you should know Hart Whitney's perfidy, you would surely then forget him; in time—'

He paused, and his voice sank to the soft cadence of that other day.

'I told you, and what fruit? You doubted me, you might come to hate me; I must drop out of your life. Fate brought us again together, but I have never forgotten this; my sole hope now is that you will let me keep this picture, that you will not take it away from me.'

Truly a day of amazements, but a day of mysteries solved but to precipitate fresh ones. Was this Philip Barringer, the formal master of Sunnybank, talking thus to me?

Was this the cold creature Whitney had fashioned, this woman bidding him keep her portrait, since it seemed so much to him?

It is an odd story! Odd then, but true. From that day I grew to forget Hart Whitney, to smile at his perfidy.

And when the spring put forth its buds and blossoms, I put my hand in Philip Barringer's, and went out to become his wife.

Women Never Think!

If the crabbed old bachelor who uttered this sentiment could but witness the intense thought, deep study and thorough investigation of women in determining the best medicines to keep their families well, and would note their sagacity and wisdom in selecting Hop Bitters as the best and demonstrating it by keeping their families in perpetual health, at a mere nominal expense, he would be forced to acknowledge that such sentiments are baseless and false.

It cannot be that "all flesh is grass." Grass gets its dew. About the only thing that does in this world.

THE FAKIRS OF INDIA.

The religion of the Hindoo teaches them that men become saints, by disfiguring their bodies and living in nakedness and filth. These Hindoo saints are called fakirs (pronounced fah-kreers). They form a class of people by themselves, generally wandering about from place to place, having no fixed home. They deem it a virtue to be filthy and almost naked. They neither cut their hair nor comb it, twisting it about their heads or letting it hang loosely. They paint their naked bodies or rub ashes over them, so as to make themselves as repulsive as possible. A few years ago there were said to be two millions of these fakirs in India. The people greatly reverence them, seeking their blessing and dreading their curse. They are great beggars, and no one dares refuse them a gift. The proudest brahmin will bow down before one of these wretched creatures whom he happens to meet upon the street.

There is a class of these fakirs who give themselves up to some special form of self-torture, and it is astonishing what sufferings they will endure. Occasionally one will make a vow to fasten his eyes on an object and never take them off while waking. He will stand for days with fixed gaze as if he were stone. Some of these will stand on one foot until their legs shrivel, and it becomes impossible for them to walk. Others will tie an arm over the head, and keep it there until it becomes rigid and useless. A missionary tells of a fakir whom he once met who was making a pilgrimage to Benares, a distance of 240 miles, by measuring the whole distance with his body. He would throw himself upon the ground, and then placing his feet where the head struck, repeat the process all day long.

AN ANECDOTE OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

The Queen was not twenty years of age when she ascended the throne. Coming into possession of power with a heart fresh, tender and pure, and with all her instincts inclined to mercy, we may be sure that she found many things that tried her strength of resolution to the utmost. On a bright, beautiful morning the young queen was waited upon at her palace, at Windsor, by the Duke of Wellington. He had brought from London various papers requiring her signature to make them operative. One of them was a sentence of court-martial pronounced against a soldier of the line, that sentence was that he be shot dead. The Queen looked upon the paper and then looked upon the wondrous beauties that nature had spread to her view. 'What has this man done?' she asked. The duke looked at the paper, and replied: 'Ah! my royal mistress, that man, I fear, is incorrigible. He has deserted three times.' And can you not say anything in his behalf my lord?' Wellington shook his head. 'Oh, think again, I pray you!' Seeing that her Majesty was so deeply moved and feeling sure she would not have the man shot in any event, he finally confessed that the man was brave and gallant and really a good soldier. 'But,' he added, 'think of the influence.' 'Influence!' the Queen cried, her eyes flashing and her bosom heaving with strong emotion. 'Let it be ours to yield influence. I will try mercy in this man's case, and I charge you, your Grace, to let me know the result. A good soldier, you said. Oh, I thank you for that. And you may tell him that your good word saved him.' Then she took the paper and wrote, with a bold, firm hand, across the dark page, the bright saving word—'Pardoned!' The duke was fond of telling the story, and he was also willing to confess that the giving of that paper to the pardoned soldier gave him far more joy than he could have experienced from the taking of a city.—*London Journal.*

Massachusetts makes the fourth State in which women are allowed to vote for school directors, the others being Kansas, Minnesota and New Hampshire. As there are 387 women teachers in Massachusetts, and only 753 male teachers, and as women are a good deal concerned in getting their children off to school, it seems reasonable to suppose that the mothers are equally concerned with the fathers in putting the best sort of directors in this important office.

The Massachusetts law provides that every woman who is a citizen of the Commonwealth, twenty-one years of age, and possessed of the other qualifications of the voter (the ability to read and write,) may vote for members of the school committees, on presentation of her tax receipt, or—if without taxable property—by paying a poll-tax of two dollars, which is what the male voter pays for voting the ticket all through, for everybody for every office. There are some discrepancies, however, even in this limited privilege. Many matters with regard to the public schools are decided in town meeting that good old custom of getting at the will of the people being still in full force in Massachusetts. But the women cannot vote in town meeting, so they will pay their two dollars for a very small slice indeed of the whole loaf of electoral privileges. Doubtless, however, this discrepancy will be made right by future enactments so far as the schools are concerned. As there are said to be some 60,000 more women than men in Massachusetts, the new order will probably result in putting a few more women in the school boards than have hitherto gained admission there even in enlightened Boston itself. What new ideas may present themselves because of this permissive act, what impression will be made upon the public mind by the registration of women as voters, and by seeing them walk up to the polls to exercise their choice as citizens (limited,) it is impossible to foresee. But in Boston alone where 7300 women pay taxes on seventy-five millions of property, to say nothing of the 34,000 women of the State whose property is taxed at two hundred millions, it is likely that this limited provision will be suggestive of others, and as their money goes now to pay for town improvements, it would not be surprising if they should ask, meekly for the privilege to select a selectman in the suburbs or the councilmen of the city who spend it.—*Ledger.*

When you see a baby, which you know to have suffered for a long time with summer complaint or dysentery, suddenly improved and grow fat and healthy, you can rest assured that Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup has been used.

Clearly it is the boy who tends the elevator whose life has the most ups and downs.

"LESSONS IN ETIQUETTE."

REVIEWED BY THE BURLINGTON HAWKEYE.

We have been profoundly interested in a work that has just been sent us, the author whereof, Prof. Fanning aims to give the world easy lessons in etiquette for gentlemen. It is a useful work. Among other things, he says a gentleman "never fails to lift his hat to a minister of the Gospel.' Possibly, but the minister would a great deal rather see the gentleman lift his pew rent.

'No gentleman,' says the professor, 'ever gives a military salute to a lady.'

Well, hardly; we should say he wouldn't. The military salute varies from a simple graceful wave of the hand to three ruffles of the drum's color, trumpets sounding the flourish, and arms presented, and so on up to the President, who is entitled to a salute of twenty-one guns and the "highest honors—all standard and colors dropping, officers and troops saluting, drums beating and trumpets sounding." Now, if the gentlemen of America got into the habit of raising such a racket, as that every time they met a lady it would be rather more startling than a chronic Fourth of July. Professor Fanning is correct. This sort of thing wants to be discouraged.

"When calling on a new lady acquaintance the hat should be taken to the parlor and held in the hand.

This is one of the best instructions in the book. When you don't know all about the lady and her family, young man, freeze to your hat all the time. We once knew a young lady who kept her father in nice, new stylish hats all the time by simply instructing the servant to skin the hat rack every time a young man with a giddy hat was fresh enough to leave his hat in the hall. We'll bet a dollar Professor Fanning has been there himself. And then, beside, a "plug" hat is such a comfortable thing to hold in one's hand. When you can't think of anything to say you can stroke the hat the wrong way, and then exert yourself during the rest of the visit to getting it smooth again. And then, if occasion demands you can use it as a cuspadore.

'A gentleman,' says the professor with a becoming severity, 'never dances with his overcoat on.'

And we may add, that he hardly ever dances with his overshoes on, and the instances, in the best society, in which a gentleman has danced through an entire set with his ulster drawn closely over his head, his trowsers stuffed in the legs of his India rubber hunting boots, and an umbrella held over his head, are rare indeed. Society cannot feel too grateful to the professor for mentioning this litle matter of etiquette.

'A gentleman,' continues the professor, 'always wears gloves.'

This is solemn, sober, earnest, inspired truth. When you meet any person anywhere, in the street, in the cellar, at the lunch stand, in swimming, in bed, and you see he wears no gloves, shun that person. He is no gentleman; Professor Fanning says so, and Professor Fanning knows. Why, a real gentleman wears gloves when he washes his hands and when he trims his nails.

'Always,' insists the professor, 'offer your hand to a lady with the back of the hand down.'

If you don't believe this, try offering the hand to a lady with the back of it up. The lady will immediately kick the stuffing out of you.

'Use the fingers,' remarks the professor, 'with grace and delicacy.'

'Yes, try scratching your head with them for practice. When you are able to do that gracefully and delicately, you can let your fingers go their own ways at their own will. They will have attained the perfection of grace and delicacy.

LIFE IN SIBERIA.

Siberia has long been not merely the political, but universal prison of Russia, capital punishment being now reserved for cases of high

The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, May 23, 1879.

WAS IT BRIBERY?

We are not aware that our contracts for advertising are of general interest to the public, nor the business of anybody but ourselves. But that our readers may not be misled by statements of other papers we will state our position on the riot bill. The COLUMBIAN was decidedly opposed to this measure from the beginning to the end. It never uttered an uncertain word on the subject. While our contemporaries remained perfectly passive, we were outspoken in denunciation. We were asked to publish the article of Judge Agnew in favor of the bill, at our regular advertising rates, which we did, stating that it was the argument of *its friends*, and that it was printed *by request*. Our rates for transient reading matter is twenty cents a line, and the article estimated at 500 lines made a charge of $100 which was paid. Had we favored the bill there might properly have been a cry of corruption, but we invite a careful inspection of our columns to show that we were systematically opposed to it. About fifty other papers in the state, all leading journals of both parties, published the same matter as an advertisement, and the most respectable dailies pronounce it a fair and legitimate business transaction. We have no apology to make.

TROOPS AT THE POLLS.

The *N. Y. Sun* pertinently says:

Seventy-eight years ago the Legislature of New York, foreseeing that the liberties of the people must be endangered if troops were permitted at the polls, enacted the following:

"An act for regulating elections, passed March 24, 1801.

"SECTION 18. No officer or other person shall call out or order any of the militia of this State to appear or exercise on any day during any election to be held by virtue of this act, or within ten days thereof, except in case of invasion or insurrection, on pain of forfeiting the sum of $500 for every such offence, to be recovered by any person who shall sue for the same, with costs, the one moiety of such penalty to his own use, and the other moiety thereof to the use of the people of this State."

Gov. John Jay did not send an insolent, dictating message to the Legislature, complaining that it abridged his powers as Chief Executive of the State. He signed the bill and it became law—and a proper law it is.

SEC. 5 of the Declaration of Rights in the Constitution of Pennsylvania says: "*Elections shall be free and equal; and no power, civil or military, shall at any time interfere to prevent the exercise of the right of suffrage.*"

The Wolf investigation at Harrisburg has gone far enough to show that a deliberate and organized effort was made to buy up the Legislature of Pennsylvania to the support of a bill providing that the State should assume the payment of the real and alleged losses caused by the Pittsburg riots in the summer of 1877. It has also been shown that the individual described as the "King of the Roosters" was the head and manager of a movement, the nature of which involved proficiency in the art of Addition, Division, and Silence. In Pennsylvania, as elsewhere, the bribery, or attempted bribery, of legislators, is a crime. Are the criminals in this case to go free because they are wealthy and influential, or will they be given an opportunity for meditation and repentance in the cells provided for convicted criminals? The laws of Pennsylvania are as a rule, severely enforced against petty and friendless offenders. It remains to be seen whether the King of the Roosters and his gang can evade the punishment they have richly earned.—*N. Y. Sun.*

MY GRACIOUS!

Senator Vance of the Confederacy, now that the Confederacy is installed at Washington almost as perfectly as it was in Richmond a few years ago, pleads for peace, even while the artillery of the Confederacy are mowing down all the safe-guards which have been erected against the utter overthrow of free elections in this country.—*Press.*

Timid people may become alarmed at this terrible state of affairs, especially as "the artillery is mowing down" things, but it is reassuring to know that nobody has been killed and that Government 4 per cents, are not only in active demand, but way above par.

The Negro exodus to Kansas has been stayed. Political agents and interested steam-boat companies started the movement, and for a time the example was contagious. But the negro cannot compete with the northern emigrant in Kansas, and it is, no charity to induce him to emigrate to that land of grass-hoppers. If he will work, he can get employment in the South; if he will not work, there is no philanthropy in our paying for his voluntary idleness. If the people of Kansas want him, they should foot the bill. It seems to us that a little charity extended to the suffering masses of the north would be more appropriate.

The Democratic Convention.

The state democratic convention will meet at Harrisburg, on Wednesday, the 16th day of July, 1879, at noon, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for state treasurer, and transacting such other business as the interests of the party require.

By order of state committee.

R. M. SPEER, Chairman.

H. L. DIEFFENBACH,
P. J. PIERCE,
P. C. HAMMER,
} Secretaries.

Sixty thousand tons of iron ore have lately been imported from the north of Africa for making Bessemer steel at Bethlehem, Scranton, and Baldwin, Pa. It came as ballast, and can therefore compete in price with that mined in Pennsylvania. It contains more phosphorus than the iron ores of this country and Europe, and is better for steel manufacture.

The missionaries out in India transact their business on a large and rapid scale. At Ougoli some time ago six of them baptized 2,222 converts in one day. The work began at five o'clock in the morning and continued until six o'clock the same evening with an intermission of two hours in the middle of the day on account of the intense heat.—*Patriot.*

The President seems to have lost all track of that great and good man who once said, "he serves his party best who serves his country best." That good man's name, let us remind the President, was Hayes.—*Times.*

A. Pardee & Co.'s saw mill, at Hazleton, has been burned. Loss, $25,000.

Robert and John Bowes, two miners, of Easton, were crushed to death on Saturday.

Hamlin, under sentence of death in the Connecticut prison, sells photographs of himself and gives the proceeds to the widow of the man he murdered.

Takes all the Prizes.

Wells, Richardson & Co's Perfected Butter Color, takes all the prizes at Agricultural and Dairy Fairs. It is conscientiously free from everything of a harmful nature, and renders inviting and palatable, hay-fed butter that would otherwise have a lard like look.

MAUCH CHUNK, May 21.—William Ramaly, a farmer, met with a horrible death in Franklin township last evening. While unhitching his horses one of them became restive, reared and broke loose. By some means the neck chain became fastened around Ramaly's neck, and as the horse ran off the unfortunate man was dragged after it and killed.

Among the anecdotes told of the late Mrs. Patterson Bonaparte, it is related that when Prince Jerome was pitchforked into the throne of Westphalia he offered her an estate. She refused, saying that, handsome country as Westphalia was, it was not big enough to hold two Queens. Subsequently she received a pension from Napoleon, and being asked why she profited by his munificence after disdaining that of her husband, replied: "I don't mind being sheltered by an eagle's wing, but I wont hang on to the pinions of a goose."

A Coal-Breaker Burned.

WILKESBARRE, May 18.—The breaker at the Stanton shaft of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company was burned to the ground at an early hour this morning. It will be remembered that a fire caused by an explosion of gas has been raging in this shaft since the 7th instant. The origin of this morning's conflagration is attended with considerable mystery, but the general belief is that it was caused by the accidental ignition of the gas which has been issuing from the shaft in great volumes since the explosion at the time mentioned above. The original cost of erecting the breaker and sinking the shaft was $25,000. The breaker was insured for $49,000.

WILL THE PEOPLE HEED?

To the office holder, demagogue and scoundel "words of wisdom" would be fruitlessly addressed. But let a mechanic, workingman, or farmer ponder the following from the N. Y. *Sun*, an independent journal:

The pending bill appropriates in round numbers twenty-seven millions of dollars for the support of the army during the next fiscal year. This army consists of twenty-five thousand men, a large proportion of whom are not citizens of the United States, and are not in any manner or form identified with the welfare of this country. They are mere adventurers, picked up at recruiting stations, from whom no other oath is required than obedience to the orders of their superior officers. Plainly speaking, they are, in the main, nothing but imported mercenaries.

Each soldier costs the people about eleven hundred dollars a year, besides being housed, fed with the best, and well taken care of in other respects. What number of skilled laborers, average farmers, or good mechanics get in these times eleven hundred dollars a year, even exclusive of rent, subsistence, and the like, which the common soldier does not pay? Look at the matter practically, for it directly concerns every workingman. The highest form of mechanical skill does not command over $3.50 a day, and, to get that, the workman must be exceptionally able. The average is little above one-half that wages, but we take the best for an illustration.

There are but three hundred and nine working days in the year, excluding Sundays and national holidays. Now, if a first rate mechanic should work every day in the whole year without interruption, and have no deductions for lost time, sickness in his family, or accidents, he would earn just $1,081.50 at $3.50 a day, and from that sum he would have to house his wife and children, and clothe them and feed them. Bricklayers, stone masons, painters, carpenters, and a number of other trades, even in prosperous times, cannot work regularly throughout the year. They are fortunate in the present period of distress to find employment for one-half or one third of the year.

The law thus not only makes the condition of the regular soldier, who is mostly an alien, and has no tie to bind him here, and no knowledge of or care for free institutions, not only far better than that of the average citizen, whether farmer, mechanic, laborer, or professional, but it stations him at the polls on the day of election, which may be called the poor man's day, and places a bayonet in his hands to control the ballot. This is the exact application of the existing system, and has been illustrated over and over again in many of the States. It was this brute force that stood behind the conspiracy to steal the Presidency in 1876, and helped to consummate the fraud at Washington.

History is full of warning as to the downfall of republics. Corruption and extravagance first sap the moral foundations, and then an army of mercenaries complete the work. In his memorable oration on the completion of the Bunker Hill monument, Daniel Webster described the present situation with almost the spirit of prophecy in these striking words:

"Quite too frequent resort is made to military force; and quite too much of the substance of the people is consumed in maintaining armies, nor for defence against foreign aggression, *but for enforcing obedience to domestic authority.* Standing armies are the oppressive instruments for governing the people in the hands of hereditary and arbitrary monarchs. A military republic, *a Government founded on mock elections* [like that of Hayes—ED.] and supported only by the sword, is a move indeed, but a retrograde and disastrous movement, from the regular and old fashioned monarchical systems.

"If men would enjoy the blessings of republican government, they must govern themselves by reason, by mutual counsel and consultation, by a sense and feeling of general interest, and by the acquaintance of the *minority in the will of the majority*, properly expressed [as by the repeal of the army at the polls—ED.], and above all, the military must be kept, according to the language of our bill of rights, in strict subordination to the civil authority. Wherever this lesson is not learned and practiced, there can be no political freedom. Absurb, preposterous is it, a scoff and a satire on free forms of constitutional liberty, for frames of government to be prescribed by *military leaders* [like Grant and Sherman—ED.], and the *right of suffrage to be exercised at the point of the sword.*"

When Daniel Webster gave utterance to these American sentiments, the country was at peace as it now is, and the regular army was little more than a third of its present number.

Decease of Asa Packer.

The news which tells us of the decease of Asa Packer announces the loss of an eminent citizen of the Commonwealth, and one of almost inestimable value. A brief sketch of the story of his life, told in another column, will make this plain to such of the readers of the *Ledger* as are not already familiar with Judge Packer's personal history. But few men have had either the capabilities or the good fortune to be as largely instrumental in developing the resources and in promoting the internal trade and commerce of the State and of adjacent States as he has. To appreciate this fully one would be obliged to have in mind the Lehigh Valley twenty-five years ago and now; the Lehigh Valley then, with its great capacities for trade limited to the traffic of a canal frozen up for half the year, and the Lehigh Valley in recent years, with two great railways in addition to the canal, one of them carrying a commerce of several millions of tons a year, and whose embracing arms extend from the waters of the sea at Perth Amboy across New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New York to the Great Lakes. For this the Commonwealth is indebted to Asa Packer more than to any other person—to his far-seeking sagacity when the Lehigh Valley Railroad was lingering on paper as a thing without life—to his abounding faith that the rich resources of the Valley in coal, lumber, slate, manufactures, and other articles of traffic must inevitably supply business enough to yield a large return upon any amount invested in furnishing the fullest facilities for transportation—to his tenacity of purpose and unconquerable perseverance in the face of difficulties that drive back most men and appal those not gifted with the highest courage—to his industry, singleness of aim, fidelity to purpose and unswerving integrity of character. These are the qualities that made him so successful, and to which his fellow citizens and the State owe so much.

To these qualities, which are frequently found in company with austere manners in other men, Judge Packer united gentleness of demeanor, placidity of disposition in times of anxiety excitement and emergency, considerate thoughtfulness and charity for the temptations in the way of erring and misguided men, and broad generosity and liberality in the bestowal of benevolence. It is a rare thing to find a man at once so gentle and firm as he was—so amiable in discussion and yet so immovable after his mind was made up. His mental vision was of the clearest, and his will was most inflexible.

Between the young mechanic from Connecticut who wandered into the Susquehanna Valley on a winter morning fifty-six years ago with his knapsack and kit of tools, seeking work, and the distinguished citizen whose death the whole Commonwealth mourns today, there is more than the space of half a century—there is the whole span of American possibilities; there is the whole story of an American fortune, and of the success which was due to thrift, patience, foresight, and, above all, character. The story of Judge Packer's life is better than a romance. Opportunity of no common order was his, it is true, but how many other strivings of Yankee or Pennsylvania growth who were on the road he travelled by, had the discernment to see the opportunity in the first place, the frugality and hard endurance to grasp and hold it, and the rugged truth of character that induced men to hold fast by him when disasters were threatened that overthrew lesser or less steadfast men. There is a practical value in this career, ending as it did in the possession and dispensing of a colossal fortune, that ought to send all *doctrinaire* theorists on the latter question to the right about. Here was a young fellow, unfriended, except by the skill of his hands as a workman, who came into the Lehigh Valley and conquered it; subdued its rugged mountain sides and its narrow river bed; laid here its wedged-in and countless wealth, and dispensed prosperity to his fellow citizens. More than this, the opposition and narrowness which he encountered in dealing with other men who stood on the level of labor he started from, was the means of turning his attention to his great educational work. The problem of the "strike," which confronts the best minds of capitalists and laboring men to day with its costly and menacing possibilities, was the corner stone of Lehigh University. Long shall the story be remembered of that scene on the river when the striking boatmen of the Lehigh Canal with their boats were collected on the pool of the Lehigh river, above the dam at Easton, with all the uncontrolled passion and disorderly excesses that accompanied the "strike" in the coal regions. Judge Packer, himself a boatman of a few years back, in the full confidence of his kindly feelings and his knowledge of their thoughts and needs, went to them for a friendly talk on the situation. He had no fear of his life in meeting this excited crowd, although, from personal experience, he knew the temper of these turbulent men. They would not listen to him, but seized him and flung him into the river. Some men would have accounted it a life long grudge and an added reason for severity in pursuing the mob leaders to punishment for this outrage. But the perfect temper of Judge Packer viewed this "mob baptism" differently. It was an outburst of passionate ignorance, he reasoned, and his answer to the outrage was a great Free School. It would take a generation to disperse the ignorance, but the rising generation should have the benefit of all that free tuition and the wise disposal of his wealth should give it.

For many years Judge Packer has been the President as well as the largest owner of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and no company has possessed a higher or safer order of executive ability in its directing head. His management has been skillful, sagacious, prudent, and conspicious for its fidelity. In his official staff he was surrounded by men like himself holding the same views of official duty. As a consequence, there has been no wreck about that road, no charges of malfeasance or mismanagement, and no scandal. In all respects he has been a model railway chief, and his good influence so thoroughly pervades the organization that it must remain the ruling influence for years to come.

Judge Packer's charities and acts of benevolence to individuals and to many institutions were very large, for his heart and hand were always open to the call of suffering, for purposes of relief and for the promotion of any good work for either private or public welfare. His crowning act of benevolence, however, is the foundation and endowment of Lehigh University, the early motive for which has just been mentioned. The immediate object is to furnish free of cost to young men of talent and ambition a place for a collegiate education of practical character, such as can be turned to account in the more important walks of professional and business life peculiar to our State in our day.

To this end he has expended to this time in the erection of the commodious and spacious buildings of the University, in the endowment of its Chairs and Professorship, and in its general maintenance, the munificent sum of a million and a half of dollars. This, next to the Lehigh Valley Railroad, will be Judge Packer's noblest material monument, but the most honorable of all will be the memory of his great character—of the noble qualities and virtues with which he invested the character of the working man and most useful private citizen.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

OUR AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The proceedings on Saturday last will be found in another column, as taken down by the Secretaries. For years past we have been pointing out what we deemed to be the mistakes in the administration of affairs of the Society. Our criticisms were kindly made, and intended for its improvement. In fact, most of the suggestions were made by others who were alike interested. The comparatively slight change in management should not be deprecated, because it does not reflect on the old board, but was made in accordance with custom. It is enough to say that the new board is the peer of the old and represents better the feelings and wishes of the people of the County at large, and broke up a combination having its headquarters at Bloomsburg. We do not believe that exception can be taken to a single officer elected.

Heretofore most of the officers, action and the management have been dictated here, because the people outside, as a rule, were indifferent, and it was easy to rally all our resident members. Now let us see. Up to the morning of the election there were but 44 voting members of the Association. Of these 25, or over one half belonged to Bloom. If they had seen fit, on that basis, they could have controlled the whole organization. But as there was a contest, and considerable excitement, on the day of election *forty additional names were added* for the purpose of controlling results, eighteen of whom were from Bloom, so that a majority of the members were located here and a large number of the balance from adjoining townships.

THE JOINT STOCK QUESTION.

This proposition, especially as submitted, was a surprise to many and the methods used to pass it were singular, at least in a deliberative body. After a full official statement of what is proposed to be done, and a calm, deliberative view of both sides of the question, it may be deemed advisable to enact some prudent measure, but it should only be done when *the whole* of the proposed scheme is before the people, and when the people of *the whole* County have duly considered it. The defeated Resolutions will be found in another column, but we call especial attention to those offered, and reserve comments as to them.

Rights of Juries.

At the present session of the Supreme Court at Harrisburg Chief Justice Sharswood delivered an opinion which is interesting and important to both lawyers and hotel-keepers. The history of the case is briefly this: At the June sessions of 1877 of the Montgomery county Criminal Court Francis M. Kane, a licensed inn-keeper of Norristown, was indicted for selling liquor on election day preceding that term, after the close of the polls, and after two trials was finally convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of $200 by Judge Henry P. Ross. A writ of error to the Supreme Court was thereupon taken out, the main points of the defendant being that "election day" does not include the whole period of twenty-four hours, but merely the period from 7 A. M., the opening of the polls to 7 P. M., the close of the polls, that the jury are the judges of the law and the fact. Argument was had before the Supreme Court and the opinion was delivered by Chief Justice Sharswood. On the first of the two points mentioned he said they had no doubt the Court below were right in saying that the word "day," as used in the eleventh section of the act of April 12, 1875, includes the whole twenty-four hours of the day upon which an election is held. Judge Ross declined to affirm the defendant's point that the jury in the case were judges of the law and the facts. He admitted that the law was as stated on this point until the adoption of the new Constitution, in 1873, and the legislation in pursuance of it which gave to defendants in criminal cases a writ of error to the Supreme Court.

On this point Judge Ross was overruled, Chief Justice Sharswood, in his opinion reversing the judgment and awarding a new trial, says:

"It has been strongly contended that though the jury have the power, they have not the right to give a verdict contrary to the instruction of the Court upon the law; in other words, that to do so would be a breach of their duty and a violation of their oath. The distinction between power and right, whatever may be its value in ethics, in law is very shadowy and unsubstantial. He who has legal power to do anything has the legal right. No court should give a binding instruction to a jury which they are powerless to enforce by granting a new trial if it should be disregarded. They may present to them the obvious considerations which should induce them to receive and follow these instructions, but beyond this they have no right to go. The argument in favor of their taking the law from the Court is addressed very properly *ad vere cuedium*. The Court is appointed to instruct them, and their opinion is the best evidence of what the law is."

The Chief Justice further says that it was the opinion of the founder of this Commonwealth and of his friends and followers that juries are judges of the law and the facts, and cites a few authorities on the same point. After referring to the fact that President Judges have often been overruled by Associate Judges not learned in the law, and whose opinions have in many cases been concurred in by the Supreme Court, the Chief Justice concludes as follows: "The power of the jury to judge of the law in a criminal case is one of the most valued securities guaranteed by the bill of rights. Judges may still be partial and oppressive as well from political prejudices, and when a jury are satisfied that this is the case, it is not only their right but their duty to interpose the shield of their protection to the accused."—*Times.*

Candidates.

[The following persons have been proposed for nomination by the next Democratic County Convention to be held August 12th, 1879. Candidates announced in this list are pledged to abide by the decision of the Convention.]

FOR SHERIFF.

A. K. SMITH,
of Madison.

SAMUEL JACOBY,
of Bloom.

JOHN G. JACOBY,
of Berwick.

JOHN G. QUICK,
of Montour.

JOHN LORE,
of Fine.

CHARLES A. KNORR,
of Bloom.

SAMUEL SMITH,
of Fishingcreek.

H. C. KELCHNER,
of Scott.

Romantic Characters.

There are romantic characters who prefer the prescription of a charlatan to a well-known remedy like Kidney-Wort. If the bowels are subject to distress; if piles torment; if the back is full of pain, try one package and be cured. Sold by Druggists.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Dauchy & Co's. Advt's.

FARMS $100 to $10000. JOIN OUR COLONY! Maps and pamphlets free. J. F. MANCHA, Claremont, Va. d May 23-4w

$200 returns in 30 days on $100 invested. Official reports and information FREE. Live profits weekly on stock options of $10 to $50. Address T. POTTER WIGHT & Co., BANKERS, 35 Wall st., N. Y. d May 23-4w

$25 TO $5000 Judiciously invested in Wall St., lays the foundation for substantial fortunes every week, and pays an immense percentage of profits by the New Capitalization System of operating in Stocks. Full explanation on application to Adams, Brown & Co., Bankers 26 Broad St., N. Y. d May 23-4W

WANTED ONE SALESMAN for each State. Salary from $75 to $100 per month and expenses. References required. LA BELLE MFG CO., May 23-4w d 93 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO.

Delaware Farms! Maps and Catalogues FREE. Address J. F. MANCHA & CO., Dover, Delaware. d May 23-4

AGENTS WANTED—For the best and fastest selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per cent. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa. d May 9, 79-4w

WANTED!! A YOUNG MAN who can control the Boot and Shoe business in this county. Address with references H. VAN PASSEN, 500 Locust street, Philadelphia, Pa. d May 9, 79-4w.

BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER. See that each plaster has the word C-A-P-C-I-N-E cut through it, and insist on having A-M-S-O other. Ask your own Physician as to its merits over all others. d May 9, 79-1w

NATIONAL LIFE is the title of a new Pamphlet of 7 pages. It contains the biography of all the Presidents of the United States from Washington to Hayes with their portraits (19 in all) engraved expressly for this work also 12 portraits of Canadian notabilities. The National Life will be sent to any address by mail on receipt of 8 ct. stamp. Address H. H. STEVENS, Boston, Mass. d May 7, 79-4w

$2500 a year. Send 10 cents in 1 cent Stamps for a fine Silver Plated Thimble, retail price 25 cents, and learn how to make $2500 a year, no humbug. Only those who mean business need apply.

A. T. BUCK & CO., Milton, Pa. j w & co May 23-1m

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE This is a remarkable medicine will cure spavin, Splint Curb, Callous, &c., or any enlargement, AND WILL REMOVE THE BUNCH WITHOUT BLISTERING or causing a sore. No remedy ever discovered equals it for certainty of action in stopping the lameness and removing the bunch. Price $1.00. Send for circular giving PROOF. Sold by druggists, or sent to any address by the proprietor, DR. B. J. Kendall, M. D., Enosburgh Falls, Vt. Moyer Bros, Agents Bloomsburg, Pa. May 23, 79-1y a w

AUDITOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF LYDIA YORK, DECEASED.

The undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Columbia County to distribute the balance in the hands of John W. Hoffman, Trustee to sell real estate, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bloomsburg, on Saturday the 21st day of June 1879 at ten o'clock a. m. at which time and place all parties interested may attend if they think proper, or be debarred from a share of said fund.

L. E. WALLEN, May 23, '79-4w Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

IN THE ESTATE OF ANDREW GINGLES, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Court of Columbia Co., to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the Administrators, to and among the parties entitled thereto, will sit at his office in Bloomsburg, on Saturday, June 28, 1879, at ten o'clock a. m., for the purpose of his appointment when and where all persons interested shall appear and prove their claims or be debarred from coming in for a share of said fund.

May 23-ta C. G. BARKLEY, Auditor.

Private Sale!

The following valuable property, the Estate of the late John Swisher, deceased, will be offered at private sale up to

SEPTEMBER 1st 1879,

The property is situate in the village of Jerseytown, Columbia county Pa., and contains about

FIFTY ACRES

of excellent farming land upon which are TWO HOUSES, BARN, and other out buildings, and is one of the finest localities in the county. There are

TWO GOOD ORCHARDS

on the premises.

☞ For information concerning the property apply to C. B. Brockway, of Bloomsburg, or T. J. Swisher, of Jerseytown. May 23 -ts

Rowell & Co's. Adv'ts.

SMOKE THE ONLY GENUINE PRIDE OF DURHAM.

A pure Tobacco, not flavored with poisonous drugs. Manufactured by Z. I. LYON & CO., Durham, N. C. May 2, 1879-1m r

AGENTS. READ THIS. We will pay Agents a salary of $100 per month and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new and wonderful inventions. Send stamp for sample, free. Address Saxman & Co., Marshall, Mich. May 2, 79-1m r

$1200 profits on 30 days investment of $100 Official Reports, free— Proportional returns every week on Stock Options of $20, $50, $100, $500. Address T. POTTER WIGHT & Co., Bankers, 35 Wall st., N. Y. r May 2, 79-1m

$77 a Month and expenses guaranteed to Agents Outfit free. SHAW & CO. AUGUSTA, MAINE. May 2, 79-4w r

Advertisement of 4 lines inserted one week in 300 newspapers for $10 Send 10c. for 100 page pamphlet. G. P. ROWELL & CO., N. Y. May 30, 1879-1m r

HORSE BOOK Send 25 cents in stamps or currency for a new HORSE BOOK. It treats of all diseases, has 35 fine engravings showing positions assumed by sick horses, a table of doses, a large collection of VALUABLE RECIPES, rules for telling the age of a horse, with an engraving showing teeth of each year and a large amount of valuable horse information. Dr. Wm. H. Hall says, "I have bought books that I paid $5 and $10 for which I do not like as well as I do yours." SEND FOR A CIRCULAR. Agents Wanted. B. J. Kendall, M. D., Enosburgh Falls, Vt. May 9, 79-1y

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF DAVID V. CRITES, DECEASED.

Letters of Administration on the estate of David V. Crites late of Franklin township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Jesse John and Noah S. Crites, Catawissa. All persons having claims against the estate are required to present them for settlement and those indebted to make payment without delay.

JESSE JOHN, NOAH S. CRITES, Administrators, E. W. MILLER, Atty. Catawissa, Pa. May 9, 79-6w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in the town of Bloomsburg Columbia county, Pennsylvania, at two o'clock p. m., on

MONDAY, JUNE 16th, 1879.

The undivided one-eighth interest of Wm. Longenberger in all that certain messuage or tenement and lot of ground situate partly in Catawissa township county of Columbia and state of Pennsylvania and partly in Franklin township county of Columbia and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a point on the north side of the public road, leading from Catawissa to mouth of Roaringcreek, twenty-five feet west of a frame dwelling now occupied by Martha Banghart and running from thence north six and a half degrees, east fourteen and one-half feet to a point two feet north of the northwest corner of said building, thence along the northern side of said building two feet therefrom south eighty three and three quarter degrees east fifty two feet and six inches to a point, two feet from the north-east corner of said building thence south twenty two degrees east passing south east corner of said building therefrom ten feet, twenty one feet four inches to the middle of the aforesaid public road, thence by the said road south seventy degrees, east one hundred thirty-four and one half feet to a point in line of land of George Hughes and Lewis Yetter, thence by the said line north fifty nine degrees east crossing the Catawissa creek, two hundred thirty three feet to a point on the north bank of the aforesaid creek, thence down said creek, north thirty eight degrees west four hundred and ninety five feet to a point in said creek, thence north sixty eight degrees west two hundred and fourteen feet to a post on now or late the creek island, thence partly by Catawissa creek and land of George and M. G. Hughes, south thirty degrees west four hundred and twenty nine feet to a post in line of land of Daniel and William Clewell thence by said line north eighty five degrees east eight feet three inches, to late a chestnut, thence south forty degrees east fifty eight feet three inches to the centre of the aforesaid public road thence by the same south sixty five and three quarter degrees east one hundred and fifty feet, thence by the same south fifty nine and a half degrees east, one hundred and thirty three feet seven inches, thence south eighty six degrees east thirty feet to the place of beginning, containing five acres and forty perches neat measure, be the same more or, less, on which are erected a rail road siding, coal wharf &c.

ALSO,

The undivided one-eighth interest of Wm. Longenberger in a certain tract of land in Beaver township Columbia county and state of Pennsylvania containing three hundred and sixty four acres more or less and allowances, surveyed in pursuance of a warrant granted to Catharine Longenberger, adjoining a tract surveyed in the name of George Longenberger on the north, John Reese on the east, Jesse Brooke and Deborah Stewart on the south, and Andrew Clark on the west, whereon are erected a coal breaker and Machinery and several buildings.

Seized taken into execution at the suit of Urias Seybert, against William Longenberger and E. E. Longenberger, and to be sold as the property of Wm Ram Longenberger.

BUCKALEW, Attorneys. Vend Ex.

ALSO,

All that certain lot or piece of land situate in Roaringcreek Township, Columbia County Pa., described as follows to-wit: bounded on the north by Polley Hoagland, on the east by land of Peter Levan, on the west by land of F. Richard and on the south by land of William Swisher, containing 90 acres on which are erected a dwelling house, log barn and out buildings.

Seized taken in execution, at the suit of The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania at the instance of Michael Roach, and other heirs of Thomas Roach, deceased, against William Roach, and John Klinger, and to be sold as the property of William Roach.

BUCKALEW, Attorney. Al Vend Ex

ALSO,

The following described real estate situate in Main township, Columbia county, to-wit:

1. Beginning at a stone in the public road leading from Mainville to Mifflinville, thence by said road north fifty-seven degrees east one hundred and one and 4-10 perches to a stone, thence by same north seventy-seven and one-half degrees east thirty-one and eight-tenths perches to a post in said road; thence by land of Stacy John south twenty-seven degrees east 197.6 perches to a stone, thence by land of J. B. Yetter and heirs of Henry Bauman, deceased, south eighty-six degrees, west one hundred and thirty-four perches to a stone heap, thence by purpart No. 3 of Daniel Yetter, deceased, north thirty and one-half degrees west one hundred and forty-four perches to a stone in the middle of the aforesaid public road, the place of beginning, containing one hundred and forty acres and one hundred and thirty-four perches neat measure more or less, whereon are erected a stone dwelling house, barn and out-buildings.

2. Beginning at a stone in the public road leading from Mainville to Mifflinville, thence by said road north thirty-four and one-half degrees, east seventy-three perches to a stone in said road, thence by said road north fifty-seven degrees east twenty-six and six-tenths perches to a stone in said road, thence by other lands of Joseph Geiger south thirty and one-half degrees east one hundred and forty-four perches to a stone heap, thence by lands of C. B. Gearhart and J. B. Yetter south eighty-six degrees, west one hundred and four and one-half perches to a post, thence by land of J. B. Yetter north thirty-one and one-fourth degrees west sixty-four and three-tenths perches to the place of beginning, containing fifty-six acres and four perches neat measure more or less, whereon are erected a dwelling house, barn and out-buildings.

3. Tract of land on the right of the public road from Mifflinville to Mainville and adjoining lands of C. B. Gearhart on the east, J. J. Gearhart on the north and others containing about seventy acres more or less.

4. Tract adjoining lands of Peter Miller on the north, J. J. Gearhart on the east, U. J. Campbell on the south and J. C. Shuman on the west, containing about forty acres.

5. Lot in the village of Mainville fronting on Main road and adjoining on the south another lot of Joseph Geiger, on the west by lands of J. W. Shuman, and on the north by school house lot, containing three acres whereon are erected a dwelling house, large barn, blacksmith shop and out-buildings.

6. Lot in village of Mainville adjoining last above described lot on the north, on the main road east, south by William T. Shuman, and west by W. J. Shuman, whereon are erected a dwelling house and out-buildings.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of Stacy John against Joseph Geiger and to be sold as the property of Joseph Geiger.

KNORR, Attorney. Al. Fi. Fa.

ALSO,

All that certain house and lot of ground situate in Main township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded on the east by public road leading through the town of Mainville, on the south by lot of Samuel Shuman, on the west by land of Jacob B. Yetter and on the north by lot of J. E. Longenberger, on which are erected a two-story frame dwelling house, frame stable and out-buildings.

ALSO,

Another house and lot of ground situate in said Main township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded on the east by public road leading through the town of Mainville, on the south by lot of the Public School District, on the west and north by lot or land of John W. Shuman, on which are erected a large two story frame dwelling house, barn and out buildings.

ALSO,

Also a certain tract of cleared land situate in said Main township Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded on the east by land of Joseph Geiger and others, on the south by land of John W. Shuman, on the west by public road leading from Espytown to Mainville and on the north by lot of M. V. B. Kostenbauder, containing twenty-two acres more or less.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of U. J. Campbell.

ZARR, Attorney.

ALSO,

Also all that certain lot of ground situate in Zerr's addition to the town of Catawissa in the township of Catawissa, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Bounded on the west by Fourth street, on the north by lot No. 12, on the east by an alley twenty feet wide, and on the south by lot No. 14, being lot marked and numbered on the plan of Zerr's Addition to the town of Catawissa No. 13 containing in front on said Fourth street fifty feet (50 feet) and extending in depth southeastwardly of the same breadth by lines parallel to the streets of the town of Catawissa aforesaid to the aforesaid alley twenty feet wide.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of George Zarr against W. E. John with notice to J. M. Smith, Assignee and William Rhawn, terre tenant and to be sold as the property of W. E. John with notice to J. M. Smith, Assignee, and William Rhawn, terre tenant.

ZARR, Attorney. Levari Facias.

ALSO,

All that certain tract of land situate in Roaringcreek township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, described as follows, to-wit: Bounded on the north by land of William Yeager, on the east by land of William Breisbach and others, on the south by land of William Belig, and on the west by land of Conrad Haussman, containing one hundred and thirty acres more or less, on which are erected a house, bank barn and out-buildings.

ALSO,

A tract of woodland containing about forty-five acres situate in said township adjoining lands of Ezekiel Deliplain, William Z. Soult, L. Duty and others.

ALSO,

A tract of woodland containing about thirty acres situate in said township, adjoining lands of M. Manhart, F. Yocum, Will Lanan and others.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of Stacy John against Samuel Houck and to be sold as the property of Samuel Houck.

KNORR, Attorney. Al. Fi. Fa.

ALSO,

All that tract of land situate in Main township, County of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania, described as follows to-wit: Bounded on the north by land of William Mensinger, on the east by land of David Brown, on the south by land of H. W. Brown and on the west by land of Nathan Miller and others, containing one hundred and fifteen acres more or less, on which are erected a brick house, bank barn, two wagon sheds, and other out-buildings; also good fruit orchards and a fine spring of water at house.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of John Waltz, Guardian of Benj. F. Nuss, Aaron Nuss and Amanda Nuss against William Mensinger and to be sold as the the property of William Mensinger.

ABBOTT & BRAWN, Attorneys. Vend. Ex.

Terms cash. JOHN W. HOFFMAN, Sheriff.

May 16, 79-4s

PUBLIC SALE HAND BILLS Printed at this Office ON SHORTEST NOTICE AND AT THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

LEGAL BLANKS OF ALL KINDS ON HAND AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE

SHERIFF'S SALE..

By virtue of a writ of Fi. Fa. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, and to me directed will be exposed to public sale on the premises at one o'clock p. m. on

SATURDAY, MAY 31st, 1879.

A piece or parcel of land situate in Briarcreek township, Columbia county, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a stone in line between the counties of Luzerne and Columbia, thence on line of land formerly owned by D. F. Seybert sixty-six perches to stone in line of land of Peter Hayman, thence by Hayman's land south two degrees, west eighty perches to a stone corner, thence north eighty-eight and one-half degrees, east thirty-three perches to a stone in the county line aforesaid, thence by the county line aforesaid seventy-eight and five-tenths perches to a stone, the place of beginning, containing seventeen acres and ninety-one perches strict measure more or less, all improved.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of M. E. Jackson against D. F. Seybert, Geo. B. Seybert and Charles B. Jackson, Administrator of Elizabeth Smethers, and to be sold as the property of Elizabeth Smethers, deceased.

JACKSON, Attorney

Terms cash. JOHN W. HOFFMAN, Sheriff.

May 9, 79-4s

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In the matter of Wellington Yeager, a Bankrupt. } In B

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1879

Rail Road Time Table.

SUNBURY & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train,	6.16 A.M.	8.00 A.M.
Mail Train	7.38 A.M	4.49 P.M
Express Train	1.57 P.M.	11.45 A.M
CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.	**NORTH.**	**SOUTH**
Accommodation Train	6.28 A.M.	7.30 P.M.
Regular Express	4.06 P.M.	11.45 A.M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

STAGE LINES.

CAMBRA AND BLOOMSBURG.—Leave Cambra Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6:30 a. m., arrive at Bloomsburg by 11:30 a. m. Leave Bloomsburg on same days after arrival of Philadelphia mail.

BLOOMSBURG AND LAIRDSVILLE.—Leave Lairdsville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7:30 a. m., arriving at Bloomsburg by 12 m. Leave Bloomsburg on same days after arrival of Philadelphia mail. The stage line terminates at Millville.

Benton and Bloomsburg.—A daily stage line leaving Benton in the morning and returning in the evening of the same day.

MAIL ROUTES.

WHITE HALL AND BLOOMSBURG.—Leave White Hall Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6:30 a. m., arriving at Bloomsburg by 10 a. m. Leave Bloomsburg on same days after arrival of Philadelphia mail.

BENTON AND BLOOMSBURG.—Leaves Benton Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a. m., arriving at Bloomsburg at 2 p. m. Leaves Bloomsburg Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a. m., arriving at Benton at 2 p. m.

PUBLIC SALES.

William Hagenbuch, Executor, of Isaac Hagenbuch will sell at Public Sale on the premises on Saturday, June 7th 1879, valuable Real Estate. See advertisement in another column.

Court at Danville next week.

Soldiers! Don't forget the Convention next Saturday at Correll's Hall.

The thirsty earth was greatly refreshed by showers on Saturday and Monday.

There will be an adjourned court on June 5th, when the argument list will be taken up.

Thank fortune there are no walking matches in Columbia county.

A number of Sheriff's sales are advertised for June 16th.

Wellington Hartman was injured by a fall from a roof at the Red Mill one day last week.

Moyer Brothers soda fountain is in great demand this hot weather.

Catawissa wants a fire engine and it looks as though she intends to have it.

The Mountain Grove Camp Meeting will open August 6th and continue until the 14th.

The Agricultural Society will hold its fair in October beginning on the 15th.

John Wolf is agent for the new Buckeye lawn mower. It is one of the best made.

Give Diezel a trial at the Exchange Barber shop. He will be sure to please you.

Mrs. Richard Edwards died on Tuesday morning after a brief illness. The remains were interred in Rosemont Cemetrry.

Charles A. Moyer has taken out letters of administration in the estate of the late John R. Moyer.

Do not fail to attend the performances by the Ashtons at the Opera House this Friday and Saturday evenings. They are first-class.

Our Catawissa letter has not appeared for the past two weeks owing to the engagements of our correspondent. We hope to be able to publish it regularly hereafter.

We do not observe that M. F. Eyerly Esq., looks any more venerable than he did a week ago, and yet he has a perfect right to. He is a grand-father now.

The Officers and stock holders of the Irondale Furnace are holding their annual reunion at this place. The "Exchange" can now get rid of some of its fine old champagne, which poor people are unable to buy.

Mr. Joseph E. Sands requests us to say that when he voted for the appointment of John Hartman as Mercantile Appraiser, he supposed of course that the list would be in the COLUMBIAN as usual.

Rev. W. E. Krebs, pastor of the Reformed church will hold a series of services at Heller's, beginning Thursday morning at half past ten. The meeting will close on Sunday evening.

Hetlerville narrowly escaped a destructive fire last week. The house of S. H. Swank was discovered to be on fire, but with hard work it was subdued after a part of the roof was burned.

We are requested to announce that Gen. J. Kilpatrick, at the Opera House in Danville on June 3d next, will deliver his celebrated lecture "Sherman's March to the Sea" for the benefit of Goodrich Post. No. 22 G. A. R.

The walls and ceilings of the halls of the Exchange Hotel have been handsomely papered in panels, which adds greatly to the appearance of the interior of the house. A number of rooms have also been papered. All the appointments of the Exchange are complete and no better hotel can be found in the country.

A Post-Master in a distant county of this State informs us that a certain distinguished Judge of this State declined to further receive the COLUMBIAN. A bill was sent but he plead poverty. "O, most just Judge," why did you wait until you had reaped the benefits of our capital and labor for seven years until you made this discovery?

The festival held by the ladies of the A. M. E church in Hartman's hall on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings was fairly attended. There was music by the band, singing by the choir, and a cake walk among the attractions. "Burny" did not get the cake, though his majestic stride certainly entitled him to it.

A special train ran from here to Danville on Friday night, last week, to carry passengers to see "Pinafore." About forty from Bloomsburg, Rupert, and Catawissa went down. The singing was good, but the orchestra was thin, consisting only of a violin and piano. The "special train" consisted of a passenger car at the end of a freight train. It took a little less than two hours to come home.

No book can be more useful to horse owners than one recently published by Dr. B. J. Kendall, Enosburgh Falls Vt. The price being only 25 cents, all can afford it. Every one who sees it is very much pleased with it, and it has 35 fine engravings illustrating positions of sick horses, and treats all diseases in a plain and comprehensive manner. It has a large number of good recipes, a table of doses, and much other valuable horse information. The book can be had of the author as above, or at this office.

Chew JACKSON'S BEST Sweet Navy Tobacco.

ROSES AND LILIES.

The charming effect of roses and other beautiful flowers is given to ribbons, feathers, kid gloves and stockings by using Leamon's Dyes made by Wells Richardson & Co, Burlington Vt. Of the twelve principal colors any tints can be obtained.

Judges' salaries certainly should be increased. There is an assistant law judge in this state who after taking a newspaper for three years and a half refuses to pay for it, and lawyers to whom the bill was sent for collection report that he owns nothing out of which the amount could be made. Such poverty is not often covered by judicial ermine.

THE ASHTONS.

This Troupe, which will appear at the Opera House this Friday evening, in the play of "Rip Van Winkle," and to-morrow night in "Fanchon the Cricket," are highly spoken of by the press. They have been playing with great success in many parts of this State. Little Dorrit Ashton is said to represent Fanchon almost if not quite as well as Maggie Mitchell. The Pittston *Evening Press* calls her "the best child actress in the United States." J. B. Ashton has gained a wide reputation as "Rip Van Winkle," and is said to be superior to Carner who played the same character here some time ago to a large house. The whole troupe is good, and no one should fail to attend their performances. Give them a good house.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Abram Hill et ux vs. Ann Hill and B. F. Stiner, verdict for plaintiff for $6.38.

A. K. Maurer vs. D. R. Hower, and Solomon Strausser. Verdict for defendants.

Report of viewers of road in Catawissa twp. confirmed and review set aside.

G. W. Jacoby, Joseph E. Sands and John Mordan were appointed viewers of a road in Madison twp.

D. F. Curry's license was granted.

Additional bond of assignee in estate of I. John & Son filed.

Petition to substitute administrator in place of deceased plaintiff, Mercy A. Young; ordered to be filed.

While a young man named Slepp was digging for Lamper eels on a small island near Treverton Junction, eleven miles below Sunbury, he came across the body of a man buried in the sand, which proved to be the remains of Fred. A. Wilhelm who was drowned at Danville, with his son in December last. He was recognized by his name being picked with India ink on his right arm, (Fred. A. Wilhelm.) Word was immediately sent to his family here, and his brother Charles went after him, arriving here on the early train on Tuesday morning. He was found without any coat, and it is supposed that he took it off in his efforts to save himself from drowning. His watch watch-key, comb, and a large knife were found upon his person. His body was in a good state of preservation. There is as yet no tidings of his son who was drowned at the same time. The funeral took place yesterday from the residence of his widow and he was interred in the cemetry at Riverside. An inquest was held on the body where it was found and the verdict was according to the facts stated above.—*Montour American.*

ENJOY LIFE.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means of enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health but how often do the majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worried out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof that Green's August Flower will make them as free from disease as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint is the direct cause of seventy-five per cent. of such maladies as Billiousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottles 10 cts. Try it. aug. 30, '78-tf jl

At the meeting of the Trustees of the Normal School on last Monday evening, the old officers were re-elected, viz: Hon. Wm. Elwell President; F. P. Billmyer, Esq., Secretary, and B. F. Hartman Treasurer. The State has selected again D. A. Beckly and Charles W. Miller Esqs., as Trustees on its part for the ensuing three years. Messrs. Beckly and Barkley went to Harrisburg on Monday to aid the Normal Appropriation Bill. It is to be hoped that it will pass as our School has been obliged to let the Insurance run out for lack of funds.

The respective Standing Committees as constituted by the President, are as follows viz:

Committee on Finance; Wm. Neal, John Wolf and Chas. W. Miller. Committee on Grounds and Buildings, L. B. Rupert, Jacob Schuyler and David Lowenberg. Committee on Household; Jacob Schuyler, David Lowenberg and C. Bittenbender. Committee on Instruction and Discipline, C. G. Barkly, E. R. Drinker and D. A. Beckley. Committee on Furniture, Library and Apparatus; S Knorr, C. R. Buckalew and C. B. Brockway. Committee on Heat, Water, and Light; John A. Funston, M. E. Jackson and E. Mendenhall.

JOHN HICKS, DECEASED.

It is with sadness we record the sudden death of this estimable man. On Monday evening he returned from Philadelphia where he had been attending the annual meeting of the Society of Friends, apparently in good health. After supper he went to East street to visit a married daughter, and when returning, and near the Reformed Church, Mr. Richard heard him give a shriek of pain, and caught him before he fell. Assistance was summoned, and he was carried home, where he died soon after in great agony. We are not competent to say what was the cause of his death. On Wednesday last he was buried in the Friend's grave yard at Catawissa.

Mr. Hicks was born in Quakertown, Bucks county, Pa, in February, 1821, and died at the age of 58 years. He came to Bloomsburg in 1849, and walked from Pottsville here. He then went into the pottery business with his brother Elias. He married a daughter of Charles Hughes, deceased and she and three children survive him. Mr. Hicks was a quiet, unostentatious man, respected by all who knew him, and his death is generally regretted.

THE ODD FELLOWS.

UNEXAMPLED SUCCESS OF THE ENDOWMENT ASSOCIATION.

The Odd Fellows Endowment Association which commenced operation November 1st 1878. is meeting with unexampled success, the membership being continually on the increase.

The Lodges of the Order pay a stated sum upon the death of a member, but the amount is usually small, seldom over $100; and the objects of this Association are to increase the funeral benefit to an amount that will be of some assistance to the bereaved ones, which is accomplished by means of combined State organization such as this, thus placing the families of deceased members beyond want.

This Association, while distinct from the Grand Lodge, was approved by that body at the semi-annual session in November last, by a unanimous vote, and a majority of the Grand Lodge officers have become members, Grand Master Myler being President. Under the plan by which this Association is operated, members of the Order can make provision for their families at comparatively small cost, there being no weekly or monthly dues, and no salaries paid to officers. Any member of the Order, if physically qualified, can become a member, and there is but little doubt that this Association will continue to be largely patronized by the fraternity, and finally become a distinctive beneficial feature of Odd Fellowship.

Everybody is invited to attend the Strawberry and Ice Cream Festival to be held in the Opera House on the evenings of May 30th and 31st. No admission fee.

CENTRE TOWNSHIP NEWS.

WHITMIRE, Col. Co., Pa., May 15th, 1879.

EDITORS COLUMBIAN:—As I have not seen any items in your paper from this place I thought I would write a few lines and have the people know how we are getting along.

A Grand Croquet Parade will be held in Bloomsburg on Saturday, May 24th, the party will parade through Main street, and from thence to a croquet ground. It is intended to be gotten up in style. A grand time is expected by all. J. D. Creasy, proprietor; H. White, Manager.

Lots of potatoes are expected this year. Mr. Wm. Shaffer has planted ten acres of potatoes. He thinks they will bring a good price next year.

The new store erected by Wm. Lamon is occupied by Edward Wagoner, which was opened on Monday last. It is a cheap cash store.

A subscription school was opened by Calvin Remaley, of this place, on last Monday a week. It is to continue eleven weeks.

Our M. E. Sunday School is in a very flourishing condition at present, under the superintendence of Z. T. Fowler of Willow Springs. Yours truly,

PLOW BOY.

A. J. Ditman, the enterprising Druggist, corner of Barclay street and Broadway., N. Y. manufacturer and proprietor of "Ditman's Sea Salt" says:

I sell large quantities of Giles' Liniment Ammonia. It is the best preparation I have seen in an experience of many years, and do not hesitate to recommend it before any thing of the kind I know of.

Sold by all druggists. Send for pamphlet,

DR. GILES.
120 West Broadway, N. Y.

Trial size 25 cents.

EFFECT OF DIET ON LIQUOR DRINKING.

Charles Napiar, an English scientific man has been testing the truth of Liebig's theory that liquor drinking is compatible with animal food, but not with farinaceous diet. The experiment was tried upon twenty-seven liquor drinking persons, with results substaining the Liebig theory. Among the most striking instances of reform brought about by a change of diet was that of a gentleman of 60, who had been addicted to intemperate habits for thirty-five years, his outbursts averaging one a week. His constitution was so shattered that he had great difficulty in insuring his life. After an attack of delirium tremens which nearly ended fatally, he was persuaded to enter upon a farinaceous diet, which, we are assured, cured him completely in seven months. He seems to have been very thin at the beginning of the experiment, but at the close of the period named had gained twenty-eight pounds, being then about the normal weight for a person of his height. Among the articles of food which are specified by Napiar as pre-eminent for antagonism to alcohol, are macaroni, haricot beans, dried peas, and lentils, all of which should be well boiled and flavored with plenty of butter or olive oil. The various garden vegetables are said to be helpful, but a diet mainly composed of them would not resist the tendency to intemperance so effectually as one of macaroni and farinaceous food. From this point of view, high glutinous bread would be of great utility, but it should not be sour, such acidity being calculated to foster the habit of alcoholic drinking. A like remark might be applied to the use of salted food. If we inquire the cause of a vegetarian's alleged disclination to alcohlic liquors, we find that the carbonaceous starch contained in the macaroni, beans or oleaginous aliment, appears to render unnecessary and, therefore, repulsive, carbon in an alcoholic form.

MIFFLINVILLE ITEMS.

The store of W. C. Hartzel was entered Friday night or Saturday morning by burglars taking goods to the amount of about $200, and made their escape, it is supposed by the way of the river, as a boat was stolen from Mr. George Fetter. It is hoped the rogues will be caught, as such robberies are of frequent occurrence in this locality.

The young people of the Lutheran church will hold an ice cream, strawberry and floral festival on the 7th of June. A nice time is anticipated.

A musical entertainment was held in the M. E. Church a short time ago, and was decidedly a success.

The Rev. Mr. Shadow attended the Lutheran Synod at Shamokin.

"PRACTICAL SCIENCE."

Under the above heading, the *St. Croix Courier*, of St. Stephen, N. B., in referring to the analysis of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Sage's Catarrh Remedy, recently made by Prof. Chandler, of New York, and others, says: "Nothing was discovered which we think objectionable, and the published analysis should increase, rather than retard, their sale. To us, it seems a little unjust to call a man a quack, simply because he seeks to reap as much pecuniary reward as other classes of inventions." The English Press is conservative yet after a careful examination of all the evidence, it not only endorses but recommends the Family Medicines manufactured by Dr. Pierce. No remedies ever offered the afflicted give such perfect satisfaction as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

LETTER FROM FRANKLIN.

There will be several weddings soon in this neighborhood.

Mr. A. Roarbach left for the west several weeks ago. We hope he may be successful in his business.

Prospects are that hay will be cheap this fall.

"Tramping it."—The Supervisors on their respective highways.

The Tramp who kindly favored us with a sketch of his experience some time since, must have had his store of Geographical knowledge brought into his active service by the Sectional map that he mentioned, and Dom Pedro as he says must have held the best hand. His sight must also have been at fault, or perhaps it was too early for him to see the exact location of all the houses in the ancient village of Slabtown.

Mr. C. A. Knorr a candidate for sheriff paid us a visit some time ago. Charley seems to be a pretty nice sort of a fellow, and there is no doubt he would make a very good officer if elected. The only objections that the people see is that Bloom seems to covet all the county officers, they now having them nearly all filled with men from their own place and that the present sheriff is from that township. Still we should like to see Mr. Knorr elected.

Those *School Book men* do not have anything to say for their defense because they know that they are at fault. Poor fellows, you should have known this before. You might have known it if you had any *Gumption* about you that the tax payers of this township were not going to blindly submit to such Bulldozing in these hard times.

We understand that several of our enterprising young men propose building a church for the use of all denominations. Undoubtedly this community will be furnished with a spiritual food, necessary for this and the life to come. A grand undertaking young men, and we trust a successful one.

More to follow,

PLOW BOY.

THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The members of the Agricultural Society met in the Opera House on Saturday afternoon, May 17th, and were called to order by the President, Frank Evans. On motion of M. W. Nuss, E. R. Ikeler, Esq., was elected president of the convention. The minutes of the last meeting were read by the Secretary M. W. Nuss, and approved. The financial report was also read by the Secretary. On motion of Mr. Smith, C. B Brockway, C. M. Vanderslice and J. C. Brown were elected Secretaries. After a motion by Col. Knorr that the convention proceed to the consideration of amendments to the charter, Mr. Nuss offered the following resolutions:

WHEREAS it is desired to amend the charter of the Columbia County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association, and it is believed in would be beneficial to said society and improve its usefulness to have and possess all the powers and privileges of corporations of the first class, specified in the Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to provide for the corporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved the 29th day of April, A. D. 1874, and its several supplements, Therefore

Be it Resolved, 1st, That the charter of the Columbia County Agricultural Horticultural and Mechanical Association be amended as follows, to-wit:

1. To accept the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved the 29th day of April, A D. 1874, and its several supplements.

2nd. That the business of said corporation to be transacted at the town of Bloomsburg, in said county of Columbia.

3rd. That the business of said corporation shall be conducted by a President, a Board of Directors, consisting of 7 members, a Clerk, a Treasurer and such officers, agents and factors as the corporation authorize for that purpose.

4th. That the said corporation may issue capital stock to the amount of $50,000, divided into 5000 shares of the par value of $10 each.

5th. The members of the said corporation shall consist of stockholders, subject to such conditions and regulations as shall be prescribed by the *By-Laws* of said corporation.

6th. Only members resident in Columbia county shall vote and hold office.

Resolved, 2nd, That the President and Secretary of this Society be authorized and directed to present to the court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, the petition of this corporation, praying for the amendment and alteration of the said charter, and do and perform all other acts and things necessary to be done, for the purpose of amending and altering the said charter in accordance with the spirit and intent of the forgoing resolutions.

Mr. Brockway offered a substitute that any person before being elected to office shall pledge himself to oppose the change into a stock company. The original resolution was supported by Col. Knorr, C. G. Barkley, Esq., Wm. Neal and A. P. Young. After discussion Mr. Brockway withdrew his substitute and the vote was ordered on the original by yeas and nays. The Secretary called the roll and on completing it, Hon. T. J. Vanderslice demanded that his name be called as he was willing to pay his arrearages to the Society. This gave rise to a long discussion upon the right of Mr. Vanderslice to vote and membership generally. Upon motion it was ordered that any person who would buy a ticket would be allowed to vote. The president declared that the amendments were lost as the necessary two-thirds did not vote in the affirmative. On motion of Mr. Neal, the salaries of the President, Secretary and Treasurer were fixed the same as last year.

Mr. Rupert offered the following amendment to the constitution:

Resolved, That any person wishing to become a member of this association shall buy their tickets and pay their dollar on or before the first day of January preceding the annual election in May, to constitute him a voting member for the ensuing year.

This was objected to as not having been advertised according to the provisions of the charter, and it was then offered as a new rule and passed. The convention proceeded to the election of officers. Messrs. Frank Evans and E. J. McHenry were nominated for President of the Society. The chair appointed Messrs. Young and Rupert, tellers. The roll was called, McHenry received 35 and Evans 32 votes. Mr. Nuss was re-nominated for Secretary and unanimously elected. Wesley Bowman, Sylvester Parsell, J. G. Quick, M. G Hughes, U. H. Ent, A. P. Young and Freas Fowler were nominated for Vice Presidents; the result was announced as follows: Young, 48; Hughes, 47; Fowler, 32 Quick 31; Ent, 31; Bowman, 30; and Parsell, 27. Messrs. Young, Hughes and Fowler were elected. A second ballot was taken in which Ent was elected as the fourth Vice President. Messrs M. C. Vance, Wm. Shaeffer, Peter A. Evans and N. H. W. Brown were nominated for Executive Committee; the ballot resulted as follows: Brown, 44; Evans, 44; Shaeffer, 33; and Vance, 30; thus electing Brown, Evans and Shaeffer. J. F. Peacock was reelected Treasurer without opposition. Chandler Eves and Matthias Hartman were nominated for Librarian; Eves was elected. On motion convention adjourned.

A LONG, DELIGHTFUL DAY

Of sunshine and pleasure is the earnest desire, of afflicted mortals. But without health there is neither rest, comfort nor happiness. Riches and glory are worthless without it. Disease makes life cheerless, and even home gloomy Relief is more precious than gold. In all cases of headache, pains in the back, side and chest; nervousness, kidney and liver complaints, dyspepsia, diseases of the genital organs, impure blood, depressed spirits, and all female troubles, Sandaline is a certain and sure cure. Powerful—though gentle—in its action, it directly reaches the seat of disease, cleanses the system of all impurities, and completely restores it to health and vigor. It is an unequalled diuretic, having no alcoholic properties, but possesses incomparable sanative virtues. In several cases it should be alternated with Sandaline Elixir. Will do just as recommended, used as directed, or money refunded. Price $1. Ask your druggist. Thousands of testimonials attest its worth.—Terre Hauta, Ind., Dec. 11, '78. Dr. Gounod, 5 West 14th St., N. Y.: I am perfectly willing to certify that Sandaline Elixir, a prescribed by you, entirely cured me in a very short time of mercurial poisoning, which I had contracted in my former business of a mirror manufacturer. My bones were as much affected as my skin. In fact, my whole system was in a state of disease. C. H. Stamford.—Dr. Gounod's great medical work, full of interest over 250 pages. Price $1. Send for it.

READING'S BIG LEASE.

WHAT MR. GOWEN SAYS ABOUT IT—THE OBJECT AIMED AT BY THE MOVEMENT—A GAIN OF NEARLY $1,500,000 PER ANNUM FIGURED UP.

Mr. Gowen, president of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad company, on being interrogated Saturday last with reference to his object in leasing the North Penn and Bound Brook railroads, said that his principal object in taking the two leases was to secure an independent outlet to New York for his coal, which would enable him not only to move it a great deal more cheaply than it now costs, but also to continue the business during the winter months. He figures that it costs his company $1,740,000 to put 2,000,000 tons into New York and its waters, while with the new lines he can put the same quantity into the market at a cash outlay of only $850,000, thus saving $950,000 per annum. Then, having an outlet in the winter months will give the company business which will fully equal an increased profit of a half a million dollars on his own lines.

Adding this to the $950,000 saved by a change in the coal traffic, he says, the entire net profit will be about $1,450,000. To be deducted from this profit will be from $60,000 to $100,000, which under the present guaranty in the leases is the utmost deficiency that would be imposed upon his company by them, even assuming that the present business of the North Penn and the Bound Brook roads will not increase. With the Philadelphia terminus at Ninth and Green streets, the traffic between the two cities must increase, and this alone, Mr. Gowen says, would make up any deficiency upon the leases, leaving the large sum above mentioned as the actual annual profit to the Reading resulting from the transaction. Mr. Gowen further says that the Baltimore and Ohio railroad has no connection whatever with the leases just made and he does not anticipate any row or dispute with other lines.

As for the Lehigh Valley road, he says he has written to that company, expressing his desire to continue the friendly relations with them, and to move all the traffic they can give him. As to the Pennsylvania road, Mr. Gowen says there is no reason to assume that there will be any rivalry or antagonism whatever between them; but, on the contrary, they will doubtless find it to their mutual interest to work in harmony with each other.

Pennsylvania officials think that the new scare is calculated to revolutionize passenger traffic between Philadelphia and the metropolis, by reason of the advantage extended, should Ninth and Green streets be made the Philadelphia terminus. Already property owners adjoining the present depot feel that their wealth has been materially increased by the last act of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad, and await with anxiety the next step in the way of improvement upon the property owned by the company in the locality of Ninth and Green streets.

The situation is very well understood by the Pennsylvania railroad people, and they admit that unless they make a move in a similar direction there will be a very large percentage of the passenger traffic to New York taken from them. They do not fear, though, that the lease will affect their freight business, because in that respect the position will be just the same as when the Bound Brook route was under its former management. As the New York passenger traffic is comparatively a small portion of their business, they look with apparent unconcern upon the foretold transfer of New York travel from their road to the Philadelphia and Reading.

PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

(Special Correspondence.)

Descriptions of fashion centres are always of interest to your lady readers, so this week I place before them the result of an hour's ramble through an establishment which holds the same enviable position in Philadelphia as does Stewart's in New York.

On a late stormy day, we entered the mammoth establishment of Strawbridge & Clothier, at the northwest corner Eighth and Market streets. Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, customers enough to be considered "a rush" in a house with a less active business, were besieging the counters of the various departments.

Very few, perhaps, of our readers are strangers to this popular dry goods house, but only those who have visited the store within the past few weeks can form any idea of the immense assortment now on exhibition of every variety of dry goods suitable for summer. A description of the vast array is not our object, and could not be attempted in a single letter.

The internal arrangements of the building are complete. On the first floor—spacious and brilliantly lighted—are many circular and straight counters, each devoted to a particular line of goods, and there are displayed in profusion, silks, dress goods, mourning fabrics, cloths, cassimeres, hosiery, underwear, men's furnishing goods, gloves, fancy goods, dress trimmings, art needlework, foreign and domestic cottons, parasols, umbrellas, fans etc., etc.

The basement, one of the most unique salesrooms in the world, is occupied by the departments for linens, curtain materials, piano covers, flannels, blankets, quilts, muslins, etc.

The second floor easily accessible by elevator, is handsomely fitted up and richly carpeted. Here are sold ladies' misses', children's and infants' costumes, wraps, shawls, underwear, etc., and boys' clothing. This room is considered one of the most magnificent salesrooms in the United States.

The floor above is occupied by the Mail Order Department (so popular with the ladies' of your county) where the wants of out-of-town consumers are attended to. So admirably organized is this department that no longer it is necessary to come to Philadelphia to select the season's supplies of dry goods. A letter carefully stating about what is wanted, will receive a prompt reply, accompanied with full lines of samples, marked at the lowest prices at which any house in this country can sell similar qualities. A lady in any part of the United States can now, while remaining comfortably at home, make selections of the choicest styles of whatever may be needed and receive the same without the trouble or fatigue necessary for a trip to the city.

The dry goods houses of to-day are vastly different from those twenty years ago, and are the recognized business centres of the times. Supplies of all kinds for personal wear and household needs, excepting those which belong specifically to other branches of business, as for instance hats and shoes, are collected under one roof to the great convenience and advantage of buyers.

While we could but wonder at the vast array collected in this establishment, we were informed that only goods properly belonging to the dry goods business were kept, and that the firm's vast facilities and entire personal attention were concentrated on their own special business, and, as a result, their business is swelling to great proportions, the best and most substantial people being their steady customers.

We could but admire the general appearance of the throngs of customers that surrounded the various counters. They were the substantial people of the city and surrounding country. They were apparently people who do their own thinking, who desire to buy reliable goods only, of a reliable house, whose custom is not easily obtained, but when once gained, is retained while the same fair system of dealing is observed.

That the firm of Strawbridge & Clothier deserve success for their reliable methods of dealing with all their customers, all will admit, and that they are achieving that success in the building up of one of the largest and most reliable business enterprises of the time, is patent to every observer.

WASHINGTON LETTER

Washington, D. C., May 20, 1879.

THE WASHINGTON SWIMMING SCHOOL AND THE LADIES WHO PATRONIZE IT—WOMAN AS A SWIMMER AND FLOATER—COMPLICATED BATHING DRESSES—WAIST SKIRT AND PANTALOONS IN ONE GARMENT—LECTURES ON COOKING—NATIONAL PECULIARITIES—LADIES TRYING TO FATHOM OCCULT MYSTERY.

During the winter the skating rink was the chief attraction in Washington. Theatres, receptions, hops, paled before its black asphalt floor roller skates, music, and gallery crowded with the *bon ton* of the Capital and a few unhappy diplomats banished from European centres to this frontier. But the skating rink has had its day. The weather is too warm for exertion, and the swimming school has usurped its place. The objection to all swimming schools, except the surf, is that they are not social. Here the ladies sport about in the immense tank until 12 M., when they vacate for the gentlemen, who take the water during the afternoon and evening. Your correspondent occasionally goes to the swimming school, but never officially, and of course never in the forenoon. Little suspecting that he was talking to one of the profession, whose business is to give a veracious account in writing of all he hears, the swimming teacher said to me: "A reporter of one of the city papers came in yesterday to get the names of the ladies who patronize the school, but I would not give him their names. The ladies who come here would not like such publicity. Oh yes! many of them can swim, but they do not swim as well as men for one reason, because they wear such heavy bathing dresses. Come into this room and I will show you some of them. Here is the swimming habit of the wife of the proprietor of the ——— Hotel. Although she is a very stout lady, she swims very well. This pink costume belongs to the daughter of Senator ———. She learned to swim only last summer, but now she can swim entirely around the basin, and she floats very well too. Women as a rule float better than men; it is because their bones are lighter, their flesh has less solidity and they are more buoyant. Here is the habit of Mrs. ———; feel the weight of it; you could not swim much with that on. Let me see; how is it? It seems to be wrong side out and up side down. Ah! now I have it; this is the way it goes on. You see it consists of waist, sleeves, skirt, and pantaloons all in one garment. When the ladies first came here they had long sleeves to their bathing dresses, but most of them have cut them off close up to the shoulder, which gives them a much freer use of their arms. They make a great deal of noise when they get in the water, splashing each other, laughing, and screaming; four women will make more noise than a dozen men." But, since a great Frenchman has said that, "to dine with perfection the presence of women is inadmissable," I will parody him by saying that for women to swim with perfection the presence of man is inadmissable," and we will turn to a subject *apropos* of dining.

Some ladies of Washington have recently thrown into a simmer and stew of excitement by the advent of a lecturer who demonstrates from the stage with *batteries de cuisine*—the most useful of all sciences. Before the bright vision has passed away of neat teachers and "sweet girl graduates" learning to make coffee, mix omelettes, compound and bake puddings, it may be worth while to inquire into the necessity of this great fuss about gridirons, stew-pans, lectures and larding pins. It has been the custom of French artists of the kitchen to deny to Americans the commonest acquaintance with culinary rules. Of late years we have certainly struggled to cast off some of our ignorance. Cookery was once an occult mystery to all but the inmates of the kitchen, and well bred young ladies scorned acquaintance with the commonest duties of the cook, but the art of dining in official and political life has acquired serious proportions, and there are matrons in Washington, whose husbands are known, by name at least, in both hemispheres, who take a keen interest in their table, and who do not on state, or any prandial occasion, leave everything to the chief. If that French gourmand had a little experience dining in Washington he would learn to say that: "to dine in perfection the supervision of a woman is indispensible." These demonstrative lectures will do much good if they succeed in teaching us that the basis of all good cookery is cleanliness.

There is a wonderful contrast between the average dowdy American cook with her dirty apron and apology for a cap, surrounded by black saucepans and greasy dishes, perspiring hugely over an enormous fire, and the nimble fingered immaculate skirted French *artiste*, wearing her large snowy head-dress, the glistening copper saucepans of her profession ranged systematically over a compact charcoal or gas-stove. The one is a queen in her sphere, the monarch of all she surveys. The other, when she is not too much absorbed in sentimental reveries to ignore altogether the fact that upon her, more than upon all the medical faculty, depends the health of "the nation or the representative republic of soverign states," is engaged in a barbarous warfare with her tools; red in the face and as smoky as the dishes she concocts, she lays about her heavy handed and furious with the best intentions, but her productions are very unsatisfactory.

C. A. S.

Awful Annie.

MARRIAGE OF A WEALTHY WHITE GIRL OF BEAVER COUNTY TO AN IGNORANT NEGRO COAL MINER.

The town of Beaver which has turned out more office holders to the square inch under Republican administration than any other point upon God's footstool, has quite a sensation. A young girl, possessed of many personal charms, belonging to one of the best families in this part of the State, reared in luxury and finely educated, left her home of refinment in an angry mood and married an ignorant negro coal miner.

Annie Moore is the only daughter and youngest child of a well to do gentleman. Her three brothers occupy positions of public esteem, two of them being talented members of the Beaver county bar, and one an accomplished Philadelphia physician. The family is highly connected. She has been a wayward, thoughtless child for years, wringing with anguish the hearts of her parents by her unreasonable conduct. Argument and entreaty were alike in vain. Her evil course continued. She had been absent from home several days this week, and it is commonly reported that her brother from Philadelphia, who was home on a visit, proceeded to administer a severe personal chastisement.

As early as half past five o'clock Friday morning Mr. Dawson, County Treasurer, glanced out of the window and saw her walking along the pavement, and a few feet behind her two colored bloods. He remarked to his wife, "I wonder where Annie can be going at this time?" This seems to have been the last seen of her until Geo. Johnson, the colored coal miner already referred to, walked into the house of Rev. Robinson (colored), at Rochester, accompanied by her. Mr. McGowan, Clerk of the Commissioners of Beaver county, passing by, was called in, and, though not recognizing Miss M. at first sight, witnessed the marriage ceremony. Miss M. being rather a brunette, it is possible that even the clergyman knew not of her social standing at the time. The young couple immediately returned to Beaver and made immediate arrangements for housekeeping. They went to what is known as the Marratta place, near the fair ground, a small house of four rooms which they are to share in common with several blacks. She went home for her piano and trunk.

Miss M. for the last three years has caused her parents unspeakable anxiety by persisting in her strange career of dissipation. Some fifteen months ago she became the mother of a little girl, and after the shock of the disgrace was somewhat tempered by time, she revealed as the name of her seducer a young law student, named Crawford, in Attorney Wilson's office at Beaver. The matter was brought before the court, and he, refusing to admit his guilt went to jail and served out his time.

Miss Moore is a daughter of Alfred R. Moore, a prominent citizen of Beaver county, and a brother in-law of ex Chief Justice Agnew. Judge Hice of Beaver county is also a relative of the young lady, he having married a daughter of Judge Agnew.—*Critic.*

REVISED AND IMPROVED.

After using a package of Kidney Wort a gentleman who has been miserable with kidney or liver disease said: "I am revived and improved. It has cured me of constipation, and piles trouble me no more." For sale by all Druggists.

The Ashtons will appear in the Opera House this (Friday) and to-morrow (Saturday) evenings.

ECLECTIC MAGAZINE.

The June number of the Eclectic closes the 29th volume of the new series, and is provided with an Index which, comprising nearly one hundred titles besides the Editorial Department shows how wide is the scope and how varied is the interest of the magazine. Permanent value as well as current interest is aimed at in making the selections, and it is worty of note that in the entire contents of the volume there is scarcely an article which does not still retain its value and interest for the reader.

The present (June) number is embellished with a fine steel-engraven portrait of Prof. Spencer F. Baird, the successor of Prof. Henry in the Secretaryship of the Smithsonian Institution. The table of contents is as follows: "On the Choice of Books," a lecture by Frederic Harrison; "The Egyptian Crisis," by Edward Dicey; "On Secession and the Southerners Organs," by Prof. Huxley; "Mr. Ruskin's Society," by a member; "The Defence of Lucknow, with a Dedicatory Poem to the Princess Alice," by Alfred Tennyson; "Bodily Illness as a Mental Stimulant," by R. A. Proctor; "The Southern States of the American Union;" "Contemporary Literature—Biography, Travel, and Sport;" "Mademoiselle de Mersac," chapters VIII. and IX.; "Chapters on Socialism," by John Stuart Mill (conclusion); "A May Song;" "The King's Secret;" "An Irish Idyll," by the author of "The Queen of Connaught;" "Up-hill Work;" "The Victor and the Horse;" "Professor Baird," a biographical sketch, by the Editor; Literary Notices; Foreign Literary Notes; Science and Art; Varieties.

Published by E. R. Pelton, 25 Bond Street, New York. Terms, $6 per year; single number, 45 cents. Trial subscription for three months, $1.

A GREAT LITERARY WORK.

A work that

Miscellaneous.

HATCHING CHICKENS EARLY.

Sitting hens are clearly annoying, where this desire is nearly constant, yet I have seen the time the first broodiness of a hen was hailed with great joy. On some occasions, especially with amateurs, early chickens are desirable, and that is when the birds are intended for exhibition. Where eggs alone are the desideratum, a constant, broodiness among the hens is intolerable. To avoid this, the non-sitters should be cultivated. It is really trying, when eggs are at 30 or 35 cents per dozen to find the majority of your hens down with the sitting fever at mid-winter. Yet the larger breeds will do it, no matter how great the emergency. Brooding is contagious, and where once introduced among a flock of Brahmahs, is likely to affect all alike. The infusion of Leghorn blood remedies this evil to a great extent, and increases the production of eggs. Where sitters for early chicks are wanted, the Brahma mother, by all odds, is to be preferred, not only from the fact that she is a steady sitter, but from many other good qualities that she possesses above all others. According to my experience, the Light Brahma is the more tractable, being made quiet. The Partridge Cochin hen is too sluggish and indifferent for a good sitter. She breaks her eggs, and when her chicks hatch is liable to kill them by the careless, clumsy manner in which she governs her movements.

For very early chickens, an Asiatic mother is to be preferred before all others, as her body is larger and warmer (I never found artificial heat conducive to health and strength) than the smaller bird, and this bodily warmth is highly necessary at all seasons of the year. She possesses an ample coat of feathers, which retains the warmth, and is calculated to accomodate and keep a large brood comfortable. The mother that broods them makes all the difference with the chicken, not only at hatching time, but ever after. Where early sitters are required, allow the Brahma a separate apartment from the non-sitter and there will be found little difficulty when eggs are to be set. Where the non-sitters are allowed to associate with them they soon break up any tendency to brooding, especially in cold weather. The smaller breeds generally have ascendency and rule the roost, if not the roast. The Brahmas are quite low minded fowls, and a roost two inches from the ground suits their taste just as well as one ten feet high. The sitting hen, should, where it can be done, always have her nest on the ground, that she may walk on and off, and not be compelled to use her wings in going to and from the nest. A regular sitter that means business seldom leaves the nest oftener than once in two or three days.

The first week of incubation is the most critical one, for then the embryo begins its growth, and the tender life is sensitive. Any undue chilliness at that period kills the germ, and the egg becomes what is termed rotten. If the sitter shows the right turn in her movements and is set in the same nest wherein she dropped her eggs she will manage affairs to best suit herself and her owner. It is not necessary to provide extra feed for her consumption, or put it in a place easy of access. It is sufficient if it be kept in the old runways; she will find it when needed. Nature teaches the bird through instinct how to take care of herself. Early chicks require more care than the later ones. The cost of rearing is greater, but the value also is increased. The early chick is apt to receive a stunt and become dwarfed, but for exhibition purposes, when grown without deformity, is valuable and highly prized. Only the early birds become feathered and fully developed before the storms come on, and therefore they must come from the shell in the early spring months.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

It is coming to be better understood that success in farming depends far more upon how much one gets per acre than upon the number of acres he cultivates If a man's time, teams, seed, implements, etc, are worth or cost $500 a year to cultivate fifty acres, and the crops produced, whatever they may be, are equivalent to twelve bushels of wheat per acre, worth on a average $1 per bushel, he has just $100 left for interest of the land, taxes, etc. If the crops equal fifteen bushels of wheat per acre, he has $250 surplus for land, etc. If they are equal to twenty bushels per acre, he has $500 surplus; if twenty-five bushels per acre, he has $850. The rule holds good for one hundred acres, or any other area. The great question then is, how to increase the yield per acre, with only the same cost for labor, teams, implements and seed.

Omitting the question of drainage, and of green manures, and supposing the land in proper dryness and tilth, there is no doubt that a sufficient amount of the right kind of manure or fertilizers will secure this 8 to 13 bushels per acre increase.

Recent observations, careful experiments and extensive chemical investigations, show that our cultivated crops need for their best growth the presence of several substances. Three or four are seldom abundant in soils, or are largely available in but few, and are rapidly exhausted by the removal of crops. Two of these, for example, phosphoric acid and nitrogen, are indispensible as plant food, and to develop and prepare other food Lime acts like potash in feeding or preparing food for plants.

Of these four substances, nitrogen, potash, lime and phosphoric acid, some soils and crops want one, some want two and some want three, if not all of them. Good barn yard manure invariably contains all of them. So long as one can get enough of good barn yard manure, cheaply and near enough to the fields, that is all that is needed. With it, if the other conditions of the soil, its dryness and tilth or mechanical condition, be right, we can raise our crops from an equivalent of 12 bushels of wheat to 20 or 25 or more bushels per acre.

But unless it be on farms mainly used in stock raising, there is far from enough manure, good yard manure, to secure the higher profits. And just here another question comes in. If a soil lacks potash only, a small quantity of this in the form of potash salts or of ashes, may be as useful as thousands of pounds of yard manure containing only the same amount of potash. In that case we could buy and apply the potash more cheaply than we could haul and apply the manure to a field distant from the yard, allowing the manure to cost nothing. If the soil lacks only phosphoric acid for a certain crop, a bag of superphosphate or dissolved bones will supply more of it than several tons of yard manure. If, then, we can ascertain just what a field lacks, we may find it very profitable to buy the special fertilizer the soil wants, and use the yard manure on such fields as need all it contains, or on those heavy soils where its loosening effect will be most useful, and where little hauling is required.—*American Agriculturist.*

If you want to feel well and lively use Dr. Bull's Baltimore Pills. All druggists keep them. Price 25 cents.

GRAPE VINES.

Every family occupying a dwelling, in country or village, and nearly every city resident, can have and should have at least one grape vine growing, not only to 'sit under,' but to eat the fruit of. Wherever there is, within reach of some sunshine, a bit of ground a foot or two wide and three or more feet long, there a vine may be planted, trained for a long distance, on a fence, up the dwelling, on a trellis, or up a post. Its abundant green foliage is always grateful to the eye, and its clusters of cooling, pleasant fruit need no advocate. The grape vine is one of the most uncomplaining, unfastidious and care rewarding plants. Keep standing water away from its feet, give it something to eat to make stems, leaves and fruit of, with some sunlight part of the day, and it will go to work and keep at it as long as you live. No food suits it better than a lot of bones, coarsely or finely broken, or whole ones if there be enough of them, mixed in with the soil. It will fasten a net work of roots or rootlets upon every bit of of bone and extract nutriment as long as there is a particle of it left. All the training it will need you can give in a few minutes before or after tea, once or twice a month. It will pay in pleasure, in foliage, in fruit.

Order the vine soon; it can come or go anywhere by mail; choose the place; as soon as the frost is well out of the ground dig it up a foot or more deep; mix in the soil a peck or more of crushed bones for each vine; those from the butcher, broken up with a hammer or axe-head, will answer. When the vine arrives expose its roots as little as possible to the air; make a hole, set it as deep as it grew before; spread its roots out well each way; cover them with earth, and moisten if needed. That's all, until you need to train its shooting stems. (Our columns have told and will tell how that is done)—all the above is a very simple matter. Reader, if you have not done so, take our advice and plant, at least, one grape vine this spring; better two, three, a dozen of them, if you have the ground; plant at least one, whether you live on Fifth avenue, or in the 'wilds of Oregon.' You will thank us for the exhortation not very long hence. The Concord variety, better than almost any other, will grow almost everywhere. The Delaware, Creveling and Eumelan, are excellent among other good, and reliable kinds. —*American Agriculturist for April.*

THE PEACH CROP—A LARGE YIELD EXPECTED.

A Middletown, Delaware, telegram of the 24th ult. says: The prospect of the coming peach season is at this time very flattering, and every day adds to the assurance that there will be the largest crop of fruit ever grown on the peninsula; 12,000,000 baskets will not more than cover the present estimate. The estimated luxuriance of the coming crop is attributed by the best judges of peach culture to the close winter and backward spring. The early fruit, the Hale's Early and Troth's are now in full bloom, and every twig and branch that is capable of being occupied by a bud is filled to its utmost capacity, and upon examination, the buds are found to be in a thriving condition. The falling off of some fruit will necessarily ensue, which will enable the trees to sustain and mature what is left to a state of perfection very seldom attained. The Crawford's Late and Reeves' Favorite give promise of a very large yield in the eastern portion of Sussex county and will exceed the last year's crop which was very large. In Queene Anne's county and Caroline, and on the Eastern Shore, the trees are in a fine condition, and undoubtedly will give a handsome yield. Some of the largest fruit-growers of these counties say the crop will be the largest known for many years. Also in the Maryland counties the orchards are all in a thriving condition, and not in the least injured, and the prospects were never better. In New Castle county, where there were no peaches last year, the production will probably equal that of 1875. The prospects of Kent county for an enormous yield were never better.

"PEER AND POLOGNY."

'Dis man, he comes into my blace last night, und calls for peer and pology,' began the witness, as George Dart was handed out by Bijah.

'I ain't the man,' replied the prisoner with cheerful promptness.

'No talking back,' said the court. 'Let the witness tell what he has to say, and then you can have a chance.'

'Vhell, Shudge, he come into my blace und I give him peer and pology, und he eats und trinks, und vhas going away mitout paving, vhen I dakes him by dis collar. He strikes me here und here, und he dries to pite me, und I haf to call der police.'

'Now, I'll tell you how it was,' said the prisoner. 'The beer was all right, only too much vinegar in it, but that bologna had a ten-penny nail in it, and when I shut my teeth on it I broke two of 'em off and it nearly killed me. I refused to pay—of course I did. I ain't going to pay for bolognas with nails in 'em. I buy my hardware at one place, and my bolognas at another.'

'My gracious! What a shtory—vhat a shtory!' groaned the witness.

'Und I baf it in my pocket, Shudge, und I broves vhat a shtory he dell. Here it ish!'

But it wasn't there. He felt all over himself from top story to basement, but the link was missing. It had dropped by the wayside to be seen no more.

'Py golly! Py golly!' gasped the witness, as he gave his body a last search.

'Produce your hardware,' cooly observed the prisoner.

'Although there is a missing link in the evidence,' remarked the court as he gathered up the papers, 'it is evident that the prisoner was inclined to raise a row when he should have accepted an explanation. I shall therefore fine him $5.'

'Fine me $5 because I couldn't bite through a ten-penny nail!' exclaimed the prisoner.

'Dot is shust right, Shudge, shust right, chuckled the witness.

'This is a world of accidents and surprises, Mr. Dart, and we should always be prepared for cast-aron bolognas or oven stranger things, and to gently demand explanations instead of throwing beer tumblers. You will have to pay or go up for thirty days.'

The prisoner tried to borrow $5 of the witness, and failing in this he went up.

"I Don't Want That Stuff,"

Is what a lady of Boston said to her husband when he brought home some medicine to cure her of sick headache and neuralgia which had made her miserable for fourteen years. At the first attack thereafter, it was administered to her with such good results, that she continued its use until cured, and made so enthusiastic in its praise, that she induced twenty-two of the best ladies in her circle to adopt it as their regular family medicine. That 'stuff' is Hop Bitters.

GILES'
LINIMENT IODIDE AMMONIA.

Cures all Pain in Man and Beast

TESTIMONIALS:

PROLAPSUS UTERI (Falling of the Womb.) A Wonderful Cure.—Nine years my wife suffered with this terrible complaint. She was attended by doctor after doctor, went to the different hospitals where females are treated; tried them all; wore bandages and pessaries with only temporary relief. Her life was miserable. We applied Dr. Giles' Liniment. Her relief was immediate. She is now well.
B. MCDERMOTT,
40 West 13th street, New York.

I had twelve strokes of Paralysis. My leg, arm and tongue were useless; was obliged to use a catheter every day. Doctor Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia has cured me. Will answer any inquiries so that all afflicted may know of it.
JOHN AFFEL, North Branford, Conn.
Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, April 22, '76.

W. M. Giles, Esq., Dear Sir—I used your Iodide of Ammonia Liniment on Flora Temple's hind pastern joint. She had been quite lame; the effect was wonderful; she walks now quite well. Very respectfully yours,
A. WELCH.

P. S.—I am now using it on Littleton's right fore leg.

A large shoe boil on a valuable young horse was removed by Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia.
SHEPHERD KNAPP,
Carpets, 178 sixth ave., New York.

ASTHMA—The tortures and agonies I endured for six years, none but those who have suffered with this terrible disease can know. My life was miserable. In desperation I tried Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia. It gave me instant relief. Used it internally as well as externally.
THOS. BRANIGAN,
127 west 47th street, New York.

I was in a dreadful condition. Joints swollen, pain intense. Injections of morphine into my veins failed to relieve me. Giles' Iodide of Ammonia took away the deposits from my joints. I want every one who suffers to know what will cure them.
FORDYCE LOTHROP,
North Hyde Park, Lamoille co., Vt.

Another Sufferer cured.—Discharged from the Massachusetts General Hospital as incurable, with inflammatory rheumatism in my shoulders, fingers and feet; suffered fearfully for three years, tried everything; lost all hope. Dr. Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia effected a complete cure.
ELLEN SMITH,
No. 78 Prane street, Fall River, Mass.

Sprains, splints, bruises, Lameness in horses, Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia is a perfect specific. No person who owns a horse should be without it.
M. ROBENS,
869 seventh avenue New York.

In my family, and for the stock, I have used Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia. It is unsurpassed, and I am surprised at the many different maladies in which it is applicable. It gives the utmost satisfaction.
JOHN J. CARTER,
Superintendent Eastern Pennsylvania Experimental Farm.

50 c. and $1; and in Quarts at $2.50, in which there is a great saving.
Trial size 25 cents.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
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may 41, '78-

GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY

By its great and thorough blood-purifying properties, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures all **Humors**, from the worst **Scrofula** to a common **Blotch, Pimple, or Eruption.** Mercurial disease, Mineral Poisons, and their effects, are eradicated, and vigorous health and a sound constitution established. **Erysipelas, Salt-rheum, Fever Sores, Scaly or Rough Skin,** in short, all diseases caused by bad blood, are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine.

Especially has it manifested its potency in curing **Tetter, Rose Rash, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, White Swellings, Goitre or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands.**

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills alternated with hot flushes, low spirits, and gloomy forebodings, irregular appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from **Torpid Liver,** or **"Biliousness."** In many cases of **"Liver Complaint"** only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal, as it effects perfect and radical cures.

In the cure of **Bronchitis, Severe Coughs,** and the early stages of **Consumption,** it has astonished the medical faculty, and eminent physicians pronounce it the greatest medical discovery of the age. While it cures the severest coughs, it **strengthens the system and purifies the blood.** Sold by druggists.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Prop'r, World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets
SIZE OF PELLETS.
THE "LITTLE GIANT" CATHARTIC.

No use of taking the large, repulsive, nauseous pills, composed of cheap, crude, and bulky ingredients. These Pellets are **scarcely larger than mustard seeds.** Being entirely vegetable, no particular care is required while using them. They operate without disturbance to the constitution, diet, or occupation. For **Jaundice, Headache, Constipation, Impure Blood, Pain in the Shoulders, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations from the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious attacks, Pain in region of Kidneys, Internal Fever, Bloated feeling about Stomach, Rush of Blood to Head,** take **Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets.** In explanation of the remedial power of these Purgative Pellets over so great a variety of diseases, it may be said that **their action upon the animal economy is universal, not a gland or tissue escaping their sanative impress.** Age does not impair the properties of these Pellets. They are sugar-coated and inclosed in glass bottles, their virtues being thereby preserved unimpaired for any length of time, in any climate, so that they are always fresh and reliable. This is not the case with pills put up in cheap wooden or pasteboard boxes. For all diseases where a **Laxative, Alterative,** or **Purgative,** is indicated, these little Pellets will give the most perfect satisfaction. **Sold by druggists.**

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CATARRH

SYMPTOMS.—Frequent headache, discharge falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, thick mucous, purulent, offensive, etc. In others, a dryness, dry, watery, weak, or inflamed eyes, stopping up, or obstruction, of the nasal passages, ringing in ears, deafness, hawking and coughing to clear the throat, ulcerations, scabs from ulcers, voice altered, nasal twang, offensive breath, impaired or total deprivation of sense of smell and taste, dizziness, mental depression, loss of appetite, indigestion, enlarged tonsils, tickling cough, etc. Only a few of these symptoms are likely to be present in any case at one time.

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY

produces radical cures of the worst cases of Catarrh, no matter of how long standing. The liquid remedy may be snuffed, or better applied by the use of Dr. Pierce's Douche. This is the only form of treatment yet invented with which fluid medicine can be carried HIGH UP and PERFECTLY APPLIED to all parts of the affected nasal passages, and the chambers or cavities communicating therewith, in which sores and ulcers frequently exist, and from which the catarrhal discharge generally proceeds. Its use is pleasant and easily understood, from **directions** accompanying each instrument. Dr. SAGE'S Catarrh Remedy cures recent attacks of **"Cold in the Head"** by a few applications. It is mild and pleasant to use, containing no strong or caustic drugs or poisons. Catarrh Remedy and Douche **sold by druggists.**

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Aug. 30, '78

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John Wanamaker.

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FLUID EXTRACT

BUCHU.

PHARMACEUTICAL

A SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR ALL

DISEASES

OF THE

BLADDER & KIDNEYS

For Debility, Loss of Memory, Indisposition to Exertion or Business, Shortness of Breath, Troubled with Thoughts of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Chest and Head, Rush of Flood to the Head, Pale Countenance and dry skin.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, very frequently Epileptic Fits and Consumption follow. When the constitution becomes affected it requires the aid of an invigorating medicine to strengthen and tone up the system—which

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DOES IN EVERY CASE.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU

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By any remedy known. It is prescribed by the most eminent physicians all over the world, in

Rheumatism,
Spermatorhœa,
Neuralgia,
Nervousness,
Dyspepsia,
Indigestion,
Constipation,
Aches and Pains,
General Debility,
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Nervous Debility,
Epilepsy,
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Paralysis,
General Ill-Health,
Spinal Diseases,
Sciatica,
Deafness,
Decline,
Lumbago,
Catarrh,
Nervous Complaints,
Female Complaints, &c

Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Cough, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, Eruptions, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a thousand other painful symptoms are the offsprings of dyspepsia.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU

Invigorates the Stomach.

And stimulates the torpid Liver, Bowels and Kidneys to healthy action, in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

A single trial will be quite sufficient to convince the most hesitating of its valuable remedial qualities.

PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE,

Or Six Bottles for $5.

Delivered to any address free from observation.

"Patients" may consult by letter receiving the same attention as by calling, by answering the following questions:

1. Give your name and post-office address, county and State, and your nearest express office?
2. Your age and sex?
3. Occupation?
4. Married or single?
5. Height, weight, now and in health?
6. How long have you been sick?
7. Your complexion, color of hair and eyes?
8. Have you a stooping or erect gait?
9. Relate without reservation all you know about your case. Enclose one dollar as consultation fee Your letter will then receive our attention, and we will give you the nature of your disease and our candid opinion concerning a cure.

Competent physicians attend to correspondents. All letters should be addressed to Dispensatory, 1217, Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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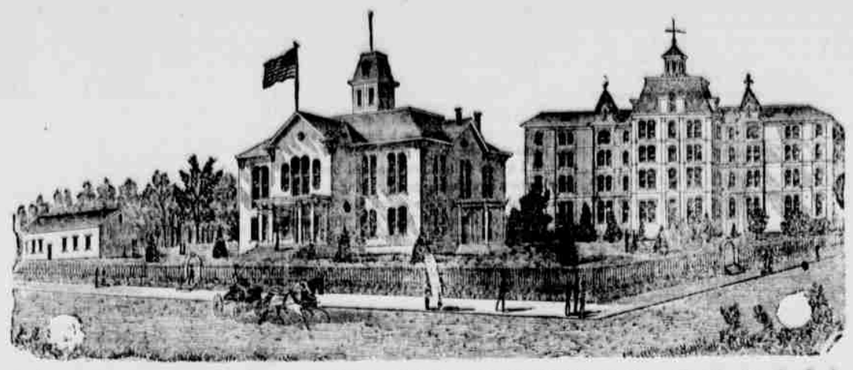

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Buildings spacious, inviting and commodious; completely heated by steam, well ventilated, lighted by gas, and furnished with a bountiful supply of pure, soft spring water.
Location healthful, and easy of access. Teachers experienced, efficient, and alive to their work. Discipline, firm but kind, uniform and thorough. Expenses moderate. Fifty cents a week deduction to all expecting to teach. Students admitted at any time. Rooms reserved when desired.
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The Elementary, Scientific and Classical Courses are PROFESSIONAL, and Students graduating therein, receive State Diplomas, conferring the following corresponding Degrees: Master of the Elements; Master of the Sciences; Master of the Classics. Graduates in the other Courses receive Normal Certificates their attainments, signed by the Officers of the Board of Visitors.
The course of Study prescribed by the State is liberal, and the Scientific and Classical courses are not inferior to those of our best Colleges.
The State requires a higher order of citizenship. The times demand it. It is one of the prime objects of this School to help to secure it, by furnishing intelligent and efficient Teachers for her Schools. To this end it solicits young persons of good abilities and good purposes,—those who desire to improve their time and their talents, as Students. To all such it promises aid in developing their powers, and abundant opportunities for well paid labor after leaving School. For Catalogue, address the Principal.
HON. WILLIAM ELWELL, President Board of Trustees.
F. P. BILLMYER, Secretary.
Sept. 8, '76.

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FOR SPRING--FOR SUMMER.

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April 18, 79-4w. d

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April 18, '79-1y.

RAIL ROAD TIME TABLES

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after Sunday, November 10, 1878, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

	WESTWARD.	
Erie Mail leaves	Philadelphia	11 55 p m
" "	Harrisburg	4 25 a m
" "	Williamsport	8 35 a m
" "	Jersey Shore	9 07 a m
" "	Lock Haven	9 40 a m
" "	Renovo	11 00 a m
" arrive at	Erie	7 35 p m
Niagara Express leaves	Philadelphia	7 30 a m
" "	Harrisburg	10 50 a m
" arr. at	Williamsport	2 00 p m
" "	Lock Haven	3 25 p m
Fast Line leaves	Philadelphia	11 45 a m
" "	Harrisburg	3 35 p m
" arrive at	Williamsport	7 35 p m
" "	Lock Haven	8 40 p m
	EASTWARD.	
Pacific Express leaves	Lock Haven	6 40 a m
" "	Jersey Shore	7 14 a m
" "	Williamsport	7 55 a m
" arrive at	Harrisburg	11 55 a m
" "	Philadelphia	4 10 p m
Day Express leaves	Lock Haven	11 20 a m
" "	Williamsport	12 40 p m
" arrive at	Harrisburg	4 10 p m
" "	Philadelphia	7 20 p m
Erie Mail leaves	Renovo	8 35 p m
" "	Lock Haven	9 45 p m
" "	Williamsport	11 05 p m
" arrives at	Harrisburg	2 45 a m
" "	Philadelphia	7 10 a m
Fast Line leaves	Williamsport	12 25 a m
" arrives at	Harrisburg	4 55 a m
" "	Philadelphia	7 40 a m

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Express west, Erie Express west Philadelphia Express east, Day Express east and Sunday Express east. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
General Supt.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

On and after November 20th, 1878, trains will leave Sunbury as follows:

NORTHWARD.					
Erie Mail 5.20 a. m., arrive Elmira				11 .5	
"			Canandaigua	3.35 p. m	
"			Rochester	5.15 "	
"			Niagara	9 40 "	
Renovo accommodation 11.10 a. m. arrive Williamsport 12.55 p. m.					
Elmira Mail 4.15 a. m., arrive Elmira 10.20 a. m.					
Buffalo Express 7.15 a. m. arrive Buffalo 8.50 a. m					
SOUTHWARD.					
Buffalo Express 2.50 a. m. arrive Harrisburg 4.50 a.					
"				Baltimore 8.40	
Elmira Mail 11.15 a. m., arrive Harrisburg 1.50					
"				Washington 10.50 "	
"				Baltimore 6.30 "	
"				Washington 8.30 "	
Harrisburg accommodation 8.40 p. m. arrive Harrisburg 10.50 p. m.					
				arrive Baltimore 2.25 a. m	
"				Washington 6.15 "	
Erie Mail 12.55 a. m. arrive Harrisburg 3.05 a. m					
"				Baltimore 8.40 "	
"				Washington 10.35 "	

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